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FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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NEW ENGLAND EDITION

SWEEPING CHANGES ARE PROJECTED IN CANADIAN TARIFF

Mr. King, the Premier, Expresses Intention of Making Reductions in Dominion's Fiscal Policy

OTTAWA, Ont., March 8—(By The Associated Press)—Important changes in the Canadian tariff, especially as affecting articles of food and clothing and the implements of agriculture, mining, fishing and lumbering will be made, it is predicted, at the first session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Canada, convening today.

Mackenzie King, the Premier, who appears before Parliament today as head of a Liberal administration, has announced his intention of making sweeping changes in the tariff on necessities of life, and also on articles needed in the fundamental industries of the Dominion. While it is not expected that the Premier can carry out his entire program at his first session, preliminary steps are to be taken by reducing customs duties on a number of items.

The general question of taxation will form an important part of the work of Parliament as of the new Congress at Washington. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, who held the same office in 1911 when the reciprocity pact with the United States was arranged, has had under consideration for weeks important changes in the federal taxation policy.

Canadian Railways and Marine

No announcement has been made as to the policy to be adopted by the government and an effort will be made to keep the secret until the annual budget is presented to Parliament late in the session.

The Meighen government, defeated at the general election of December last, named a tariff commission which took evidence throughout Canada from representatives of all industries. The result is now available to Mr. King, but the question has been raised that evidence taken by a Conservative commission may not be proper for use by a Liberal government.

Legislation to encourage immigration from the British Isles, the United States and some sections of Europe, in preference to the former enemy countries, is forecast. The government has been urged by influential elements to take measures to stimulate colonization, to fill up the vacant lands of the Dominion, and make business for the national railways. Thou-

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SHEPPARD-TOWNER BILL REPORT MADE

No legislation necessary was the report voted today by the joint legislative committee on Public Health and Social Welfare on the bill providing that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts take advantage of the provisions of the federal Sheppard-Towner Act for cooperation by the State with the national government for maternity and infancy benefits.

The General Court still has before it an order asking information on the expenses of such federal subsidy measures and questioning the constitutionality of the Sheppard-Towner Act.

Leave to withdraw was given on the petition of Edna Lawrence Spencer for maternity benefits, which was heard this morning and which was the object of more opposition than support.

Equal Suffrage Bill Introduced in Britain

LONDON, March 8 (By The Associated Press)—By a vote of 208 to 60, the House of Commons today permitted Lord Hoberon Cecil to introduce a bill designed to extend suffrage to women on the same terms as men.

The division on the question of the bill's introduction resulted from the opposition of Colonel Martin Archer-Shee, who said the measure would enfranchise 5,000,000 women. After the division was taken the bill was given its first reading.

Thomas Crerar May Hold Balance in Canadian Politics

Leader of Progressive Party Rose From Country Farmer to Head of Cooperative Grain Group

OTTAWA, March 6 (Special Correspondence)—A little more than four years ago Thomas Alexander Crerar was elected for the first time member of the Canadian House of Commons for the riding of Marquette in Manitoba. Today in the same House he is the leader of a party of 65 members out of a total membership of 235, and practically holds the balance of power in Canada. His party goes under the name of Progressives, but that name must not be confused with the same party name in the United States, more popularly known as the "Bull Moose" movement. Mr. Crerar is at the head of a party of farmers or as some of them prefer to express it "the agrarians." When the Canadian Parliament opens on Wednesday, March 8, Mr. Crerar's position from the political standpoint is only second to that of the Premier himself.

Taught Country Schools

During the next few months every move of this leader from the prairies



Proposed airplane landing in East Boston

Piers and slips at Jeffries Point are shown in left foreground while proposed site beyond is being filled in by dredger at top right

FEDERAL 48-HOUR LAW URGED AS TEXTILE ISSUE SOLUTION

Senator Moses, in New Hampshire to Lend His Aid Toward Strike Settlement, Seeks Support for His Measure Before Congress

CONCORD, N. H., March 7 (Special Correspondence)—Enactment of a federal law to regulate the employment of women and children is looked upon by George H. Moses, United States Senator from this State, as the ultimate solution of the problem which is involved in the strike of textile workers in this State and Rhode Island. Senator Moses is spending a week in New Hampshire to lend what help he can to a settlement of the strike, which involves 30,000 of his constituents directly and many more indirectly.

In the last Congress, Senator Moses introduced a 48-hour bill which was never acted upon. In the present Congress he reintroduced that bill verbatim and is now seeking to enlist the support of labor leaders in pushing that bill. The Senator calls attention to the variation in hours of labor between the several states. As applied to the textile industry these variations may be summarized as follows, according to statistics that have been compiled from a questionnaire:

Two states limit the weekly working hours to 48 a week:

	Spindles
Massachusetts	11,841,137
California	78,000
One state limits to 50 hours:	
Ohio	15,000
Ten states limit to 54 hours:	
Rhode Island	2,791,284
New Hampshire	1,448,933
Maine	1,129,016
New York	2,015,038
Pennsylvania	241,538
Texas	160,000
Michigan	37,000
Arkansas	13,000
Missouri	31,000
Oklahoma	5,000
Two states limit to 55 hours:	
Connecticut	1,392,562
Wisconsin	2,000
One state limits to 56 hours:	
Vermont	145,000
One state limits to 57 hours:	
Tennessee	430,692
Nine states limit to 60 hours:	
North Carolina	5,247,027
South Carolina	5,075,540

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RULES SUSPENSION FOR BONUS PROJECT PASSAGE PROPOSED

Republican Leaders Considering a Plan to Shut Out Amendments of All Kinds

WASHINGTON, March 8—Republi-can leaders disclosed today that they were considering a scheme to put the soldiers' bonus bill through the House under a suspension of the rules which would shut out amendments of any kind and limit debate to 40 minutes.

Under this plan a two-thirds vote would be necessary to pass the measure, but leaders believed on the basis of present sentiment among members that this majority could be obtained with votes to spare. Monday, March 20, will be the next rules suspension day.

The Army Appropriation Bill will be taken before the bonus measure, it was said, probably on next Tuesday. This probably would mean that in event the bonus bill would be put over until the week following.

Representative Mondell of Wyoming, the majority leader, said today he did not think the statement made yesterday at the White House that President Harding had not changed his position set forth last month in his letter to Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee was to be taken as an indication that Mr. Harding was prepared to veto the bonus measure as now drawn with its bank loan provisions in lieu of the cash bonus.

Despite some criticism of the measure in and out of Congress, Chairman Fordney and his coworkers believe it will encounter only comparatively feeble opposition in the House unless there is an unexpected reaction among the great majority of members who have been insistent that some sort of bonus legislation be enacted at this session.

Just what will happen to the bill in the Senate appears at this time to be more or less problematical. There the measure will be open to amendment and also to unlimited debate and it is regarded as more probable that it will be subjected to change in some important particulars. Since President Harding advised the House Committee to pay the bonus with a sales tax or postpone the legislation it is expected that sales tax proponents in the Senate will renew their fight for that kind of a levy.

Among House members generally there was more discussion today as to how the President viewed the bill than there was about its probable fate after it left the House. Framers of the measure appeared to be fairly confident that it would not meet with the executive's disapproval because it removed what they said was the fundamental objection to the cash bonus plan—an immediate drain on the federal treasury.

Some opponents of the measure in the House predicted that the bill would be unsatisfactory to both the country and the service men. They contended that it would not enable the men to get as much cash in three years as they would have received under the original cash plan and that the proposed advances by the banks, if made, would inflate credits to the extent of \$500,000,000 or more over the period of the bank loans, thus increasing living costs.

Proponents of the bank loan plan argued that through this provision the men could obtain immediately a far larger sum than they would have received under the cash installation payments plan originally proposed and this without the imposition of any additional taxes on the country.

The time of the calling up of the bill in the House will not be definitely fixed until Chairman Fordney returns to Washington from a trip to the middle west.

Recognition of Lenin May Depend on Genoa

LONDON, March 8—(By The Associated Press)—The government leader told the House of Commons today that decision on the question of recognition of the present Soviet Government of Russia must await the result of the Genoa economic conference.

PANAMA TRANSFER 'ILL ADVISED,' SAYS MEMBER OF BOARD

W. C. Hushing Opposes Scheme to Liquidate Railroad-Steamer Company

WASHINGTON, March 8 (Special) —

President Harding and Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, held a conference today regarding American participation in the Genoa conference which has been called to meet on April 11. As a result of this conference, it was said in authoritative circles in Washington, Mr. Hughes will forward immediately to the Italian Government the American answer to the Genoa invitation.

A person who is in close touch with the situation told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here this morning that both the President and Mr. Hughes are opposed to American participation in the Genoa meeting unless the European Powers show a real disposition to reduce their standing armaments.

Action by Russia Hoped For

It is held here that the first move for Europe to make to insure American participation at Genoa will be for Soviet Russia to reduce her standing army, which is now estimated to contain about 1,600,000 effective, police proportions, for without this very material reduction in Russia's army strength, France and Poland will not disarm, but on the contrary will continue

PANAMA TRANSFER 'ILL ADVISED,' SAYS MEMBER OF BOARD

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rope in competing for business in those countries.

"Charges could easily have been increased and a much larger return secured, but the government policy, as approved by the President and Secretary of War, has been to charge only what operating expenses justified.

"During the war the Panama Railroad Steamship Line was one of the greatest supports of the government in securing essential cargoes and also in furnishing bottoms for necessary supplies for the Canal and for the army forces in the Canal Zone.

"Other lines chartered their vessels to the government under terms that yielded thousands of dollars profits to them in excess of what they normally would have received and their large war surpluses can largely be so accounted for.

"The Panama Railroad Steamship Line vessels were not so operated and their service was maintained despite enormous costs and handicaps, rates not being increased as they would have been had it been a private line, though the rates charged returned a reasonable profit on the investment.

"This policy protected the government officials from being charged with profiteering, by not charging higher rates because traffic could and would bear it.

"If the Panama Railroad Steamship Line had been conducted as private lines were during the war, its surplus would have been at least three times what it was.

"On account of strikes, and slumps in shipping, the past two years have not been profitable to the line, but deficits have been reduced and with a resumption in traffic will soon be wiped out.

"The line is now principally operated as an adjunct to the canal, and it would be disastrous to the latter to place it at the mercy of private lines, which would let government traffic, not as rule the most profitable—go by the board to serve others.

"Supplies for the canal and employees would be held up and operation of the canal would be hampered if this is handled by private lines. Needless to say, charges would be greatly increased.

"The United Fruit Line competes for traffic out of New York City with the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, but not to New York City, as it has its more profitable fruit cargoes north. All boats of this line were built in Great Britain, though some of them fly the American flag. The United Fruit Company, however, is not the active competitor of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line. Its principal competitors are the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, an English line; the Royal Dutch, a Dutch corporation, and the Caribbean Company, of Norwegian registry. The last three are the most important factors in the Caribbean and west coast of South America trade, and two of them are important factors in traffic between Europe and the Caribbean and west coast ports.

"If the Panama Railroad Steamship Line is abolished it will not benefit American shipping, but will put the above-mentioned companies in a position long sought by them—in control of traffic between the United States and the Caribbean, Central and South American ports, a state of affairs which has been prevented to date by competition of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

"If the line is abolished, within two years all American influence over West Indian traffic will be lost.

"The Panama Railroad Steamship Line has returned large profits to the United States Government after many years of operation, as well as having been a most valiant factor in controlling efforts of foreign lines absolutely to control the Caribbean trade, and there must be an Ethiopian in the fuel pile somewhere or it would not be desired to discontinue it. Certainly no patriotic American not financially interested would advocate it if he thoroughly understood the situation. The line engages in private business also to help pay its expenses in operating a necessary supply line for the canal.

"If it is wrong to have our government in private business why not start on some of the heavy losing projects first and not one operating at a profit.

"If the government must depend on private lines for service to the Canal and the Army and Navy forces in Porto Rico, Hayti and the Canal Zone, the costs will increase greatly and benefit private companies that are not American corporations."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard Club, Dr. Jonathan C. Day, "The Mountaineers of Kentucky," 8:30 o'clock.

Home Furnishers Association, annual dinner; Hotel Vendome, 6:30 o'clock.

Business Women's Club, Miss Herminie Schwed, field secretary of National Association for Constitutional Government, to speak on "The Conversion of a Parlor Socialist"; 144 Bowdoin Street, 7:30 o'clock.

Unitarian Club of Boston, dinner; William T. Reel, Jr., of Boston and R. C. Murphy, A. M. D. S. C., to speak; Hotel Somerset, 6:15 o'clock.

Boston Sanitary Club, dinner; Boston City Club, 6 o'clock.

Boston Commercial School, gymnasium, basketball game between Boston University and Norwich University, 5 o'clock.

Rotary Club Bowditch Association, dinner; Boston City Club, 7 o'clock.

Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange of Boston, directors' meeting and dinner; Bellevue Hotel, 6 o'clock.

Boston Stationers Association, dinner; Boston City Club, 6:30 o'clock.

Yankee Division, Women's Y. D. Auxiliary, monthly meeting; clubhouse, 200 Huntington Avenue, 8 o'clock.

MORGAN MEMORIAL FOUNDER HONORED

Demonstrations given in the department of industries and stores at the Morgan Memorial by children and adults trained in vocational work was a feature of "Morgan Memorial Day" observed yesterday as a tribute to the work of Henry Morgan, who founded the institution 60 years ago. Exercises, which included an organ recital in the "Church of All Nations" and motion pictures showing playground scenes and activities at the South Athol vacation camp, were largely attended by friends from every part of the State.

Parties were conducted through the different departments, where men are taught trades, and through the children's departments, where little ones are cared for while their mothers work.

At the annual meeting of the Morgan Memorial, held in the afternoon, Fred C. Moore, treasurer, reported receipts of \$238,536.32 from the sale of cast-off material during the year 1921.

Thousands of "good-will bags" distributed among friends throughout Greater Boston have been returned generously full of this material, which has been prepared for sale by the institution's "opportunity" labor. In this manner unemployed men and women have earned a total of \$114,562.05.

BEACON OIL COMPANY AWARDED CONTRACT

Award of a contract to the Beacon Oil Company of Boston, to furnish all the fuel oil required by the United States Shipping Board for vessels at the port of Boston, until Aug. 10, has been announced in dispatches from the board's headquarters in Washington.

By the contract, the company will furnish the oil at \$1.05 a barrel, when it is delivered at the terminal in Everett, Mass., and \$1.15 a barrel when delivery is by barge in Boston Harbor. The minimum quantity is to be, at the supplier's option, 5000 barrels at the terminal or 1500 barrels at barge, at these prices. For a less quantity by barge, the price will be the barge price plus a minimum charge of \$1.50.

Uncertainty in the oil market is said to have made a longer term of contract for the Boston supply impracticable. Negotiations for this supply have been in progress since the middle of January, when bids received by the board were considered too high. The Beacon Oil Company, whose fuel oil comes from ports on the Gulf of Mexico, won the contract in subsequent bidding against several competitors.

DIRECT SALE URGED FOR FURNITURE

Members of the Home Furnishers Association of Massachusetts in their annual meeting at the Hotel Vendome this afternoon discussed the question of retail sale of furniture direct to customers by certain manufacturing firms. The opinion was that the manufacturers should be taken up with the manufacturers. Confidence was expressed that little trouble would be experienced in getting up plans. The meeting will close with a banquet at the Hotel Vendome this evening.

Among the speakers will be George Smith, former president of the City Club, and probably Mayor Curley and Governor Cox. Last year's officers probably will be reelected. They are M. J. Sullivan, Lawrence, president; George L. Avery, Framingham; Felix I. Smith, Boston; Hugh McLean, Holyoke; John Clarkson, Waltham; W. C. Fuller, Mansfield, and Herman Asdakin, Springfield, vice-presidents, and Alonzo E. Yont, Boston, secretary and attorney.

MORE FUNDS SOUGHT FOR NEW RAILROAD

AUGUSTA, Me., March 8—Application to increase the capital stock of the Eastern Railroad Company from \$500,000 to \$1,400,000 was filed yesterday with the Public Utilities Commission. It is proposed to build this year and next a railroad between Houlton and Bangor and to connect the Canadian Pacific lines in Maine and New Brunswick.

Additional funds are required to construct the upper portion of the line from Houlton to Bancroft, with a branch line to the New Brunswick border, to build southward from Bancroft through Drew Plantation, or Prentiss, and to equip the road for operation this year; also to complete the road, with additional branches, to Bangor, including a bridge across the Penobscot River in 1923.

COMMITTEE APPROVES MEMORIAL SITE PLANS

Members of the legislative Committee on Military Affairs waited on the sub-committee of the Governor's Council appointed to investigate the advisability of the site selected for the memorial to Massachusetts troops near St. Mihiel, France, to protest against any change in the plans agreed upon by the special commission appointed to make them. It was pointed out that the site selected is admirable and accessible, and that three years and \$18,000 have been expended in working out the details.

The subcommittee of the Council was appointed when the point was raised that the site selected is several miles removed from the front on which the Massachusetts troops were engaged when the St. Mihiel offensive opened. The legislative committee holds that construction of the memorial in the exact section of the attack would make it inaccessible. Committee members assert that the site was finally selected, after long consideration and study, and that they, most all of whom were in service in France, will actively oppose any proposal to change the decision of the commission.

STUDY IS URGED OF CONSTITUTION

Secretary of National Association Declares That Therein Lies Remedy for Radicalism

"Careful study of the Constitution and serious analysis of social and economic situations are the remedies for the wave of Socialism and radicalism that is insidiously creeping through our schools, clubs, literature and legislation today," said Miss Hermine Schwed, field secretary of the National Association for Constitutional Government, who is speaking at various clubs and civic organizations throughout Boston. Miss Schwed will address the Business Women's Club tonight on "The Conversion of a Parlor Socialist."

"American people have been aston-

ishingly lethargic about their affairs," said Miss Schwed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "They have listened to clever abuse of their constitution and were unable to judge it accurately, because they have so little exact knowledge of the Constitution of the United States. But the sensational appeal of the theories of socialism and communism and all forms of radicalism has waned, and people are realizing the need of a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of their government."

Women's Clubs Beginning Study

"Women's clubs are beginning to study it for the first time, and are gaining a new poise of viewpoint as a result. Every American citizen should be entirely familiar with all the provisions of the splendid Constitution on which our government is based, so that dangerous movements would be recognized immediately."

"Such measures as the Sheppard-Towner law are cleverly disguised Socialist bills, designed to change our democracy into a paternalistic form of government, skillfully sapping up the liberties of our people and putting unbridled power into the hands of officials. The danger of the passage of such bills is that it is promoted by innocent enthusiasts who are unaware of what they are doing. It is such insidious movements as these legislative bills that must be combated with rigorous adherence to the Constitution. The open propaganda of Socialism cannot do nearly as much harm, because its flagrant menace is obvious.

Branches Being Organized

"I was a splendid example of the interested but misguided American citizen who because of the fabulous appeal to my idealism became a parlor Socialist, ardently devoted to theories that I, but vaguely understood and had no means of proving. The difference between a parlor Socialist and one fully affiliated with the movement, is that the former upholds something that he does not understand merely because it fires his hysterical enthusiasm. The liberal leagues of prominent colleges are composed of innocent little lambs, who are preaching big-worded radicalism in an effort to be smart. If they put half as much time in a serious study of the Constitution and existing conditions and their improvement, their program would be more constructive."

The National Association for Constitutional Government is organizing branch associations in cities all over the country to help people study the Constitution and understand the government of their country. A course of reading and study will be supplied to any club or society interested in forming such a group and may be secured from 717 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

NEW ENGLISH LOOM MAY DOUBLE OUTPUT

Leonard B. Gary, New England manager of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is in receipt of photographs and samples of cloth manufactured in a new English loom, that the inventor asserts will revolutionize the cotton manufacturing industry. The invention is described as an automatic shuttleless loom, said to give double production, plus automatic weaving, and to weave cloth better by 25 per cent in appearance and handle with two picks at once rather than with one pick of double thickness.

The weft is supplied from two cheeses, one on each side of the loom. This gives weft mixing and produces more perfect cloth, it is said. Two different kinds of yarns can be used. Six to 10 colors, or more, can be put in by the same plain loom with the attachment of a simple color mechanism which has been invented for this purpose. Waste is also declared to be reduced to a minimum by the new process.

The conference, which lasted only a few moments and which followed a lecture given by the Senator before the local Women's Clubs Federation, gave the New Hampshire Congressman time enough to state that he believed that the controversy was one between employer and worker, that as such it demanded no federal investigation and

FEDERAL 48-HOUR LAW URGED AS TEXTILE ISSUE SOLUTION

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the hours of labor upon which they will continue to operate.

Since the issue in the strike is to a larger extent centered on hours of labor, rather than on rate of wages, it is believed that a federal law providing for uniform hours of labor in this industry might remove the most serious aspect of contention between the employers and the unions.

The official statement which the Amoskeag mills has prepared in defense of its position, under the caption, "The Peril of the South Is Real," claims that cotton spindles in the south have increased 180 per cent in 20 years, while those of the northern mills have increased only 41 per cent. Last December it was claimed that southern spindles averaged to run 239 spindle hours as compared with 188 spindle hours in northern mills.

Strike leaders give no suggestion of uneasiness at the reopening within a week of four mills in the Blackstone Valley and one in the Pawtucket Valley. They minimize the extent of operations at the mill by saying that the force of workers at each is so small as to be of no concern.

Statements, attributed to manufacturers, that they can close their mills for six months and produce from storage enough goods to meet the demands of an inactive market, are questioned since the efforts to resume running. It is generally felt that if this claim of large stocks on hand in selling warehouses were so there would be little need of a reopening of mills in the seventh week of the strike. Textile men say that an abundance of finished goods in storage with the big corporations is of no advantage to the smaller mills without their own selling agencies, dependent on unfriendly agencies, impartial to whose goods they sell. On this claim is based the forecast of observers of a defection with the revival of trade of the smaller mills from the list of strike-resisting establishments.

With the closing of the conference of the State Board of Mediation and Conciliation on Saturday, it was stated that a revamped proposal, according to a statement issued by the board this afternoon, following a meeting at which the situation was discussed. The board said that it would be useless at this time to try to persuade either side to submit to arbitration.

Lucius F. C. Garvin, one-time Governor but now a member of the Senate, with Mr. Barry in the Democratic minority, told the majority members that their postponement of action on the bill is prolonging the textile strike, which is against an increase to a 54-hour week and a decrease of 20 per cent in wages for cotton mill operatives.

The fifth of the bills was introduced at the same session of the Senate by Senator Joseph E. Noel, whose

name defines 48 hours of labor as the legal week for women and children under 16. A delegation of textile strikers attended the Senate session as an urge to action on the Barry bill.

The Senate was later the scene of an effort to secure legislation vital to the strike settlement, when Herbert M. Shrader offered a bill, which would give authority to the state commissioners of labor to require the manufacturers to furnish production cost data. This, it was explained, was an attempted means for securing information which the federal secretary of labor desires, but which the state official is unable to supply. Senator Shrader moved immediate consideration but on objection by Senator Garvin the bill was sent to the Committee on Judiciary.

The federal conciliators, Charles J. Bendheim and John J. Rodgers, who have spent several weeks in the Rhode Island strike field were able to produce costs of manufacture from other cotton centers, which, it is asserted, showed no such conditions as the manufacturers here contend made the wage cut and the work hour increase necessary to do business.

Nothing of the nature of production cost data in the local strike area has been obtainable and the principal objection to arbitration by the mill men was their professed inability to making such information public.

In the fifth week of the strike, when the mediators agreed to withdraw and leave sole arbitration in confidence in the hands of Judge J. Jerome Hahn, chairman of the board, the avoidance of publicity was objectionable to the strike leaders. Since then Thomas F. McMahon, international president of the United Textile Workers of America, the Blackstone Valley strike leader, has stated that he was willing to arbitrate the wage question before the Supreme Court of the State or any three men Gov. San Souci might name. Both he and the Amalgamated Textile Union leaders, in the Pawtucket Valley, agree that the matter

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is as the manufacturers here contend made the wage cut and the work hour increase necessary to do business.

Nothing of the nature of production cost data in the local strike area has been obtainable and the principal objection to arbitration by the mill men was their professed inability to making such information public.

In the fifth week of the strike, when the mediators agreed to withdraw and leave sole arbitration in confidence in the hands of Judge J. Jerome Hahn, chairman of the board, the avoidance of publicity was objectionable to the strike leaders. Since then Thomas F. McMahon, international president of the United Textile Workers of America, the Blackstone Valley strike leader, has stated that he was willing to arbitrate the

BANK DEPOSITORS SEEK RESTITUTION

Cosmopolitan Trust Suits Are Filed to Recover Value of Lost Notes

Restitution to depositors of the closed Cosmopolitan Trust Company of money said to be owed it by Fred J. Burrell, formerly state treasurer, Max Mitchell, its president, Mrs. Ida P. Mitchell, his wife, and the company which bonded Mr. Mitchell for \$25,000, is the object of suits filed in the Superior Court by Henry O. Cushman, receiver for the closed bank, acting in the name of Joseph C. Allen, bank commissioner.

Receiver Cushman seeks to recover \$78,342 from Mr. Burrell and \$1,404,068 from Mr. Mitchell; the specifications in each case are that defendants got money from notes bought by the trust company and that these notes have never been paid but have been lost or stolen. Mr. Mitchell is now under indictment for larceny in connection with his conduct of the affairs of the bank, and the Massachusetts Bonding Association, by which he was bonded for \$25,000, is brought into the suit in so far as the amount of its liability is concerned. Mrs. Ida P. Mitchell is also named in the bill.

Mr. Burrell, whose relations with other closed trust companies have been given some publicity, is sued on account of two notes which disappeared from the bank when taken over by the Commissioner in September, 1920. Mrs. Mitchell's liability arises from the giving of four promissory notes between June 1917 and Aug. 13, 1920, for which she received \$119,625. Liability of Mr. Mitchell for \$52,700, or over twice the face of his bond, is specified in the suit against the bonding company, with the reservation that more specifications will be made if necessary or desired.

It is alleged in the bonding company action that Mr. Mitchell converted to his own use 196 shares of the stock of the Second National Bank of Maiden, valued at \$24,000, which had been held by the bank as collateral for a loan made to George J. O'Brien, said to be a "shrewd man." Also that Mr. Mitchell took for himself \$23,700 paid in to the bank by John H. Nichols in settlement of a loan, and a similar complaint is made concerning \$5000 paid in by George L. Bowman on a note. The further claim against Mr. Mitchell for \$1,404,068 is in 29 counts, and in every case, except for two notes made by Mr. Mitchell himself, the allegation is that "the proceeds were credited to Mr. Mitchell, and it is alleged that the maker of the note is worthless, and that Mr. Mitchell owes the bank the balance with interest."

Paper for Liquor Permits Guarded
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 8.—A detail of six prohibition officers from Boston, under the direction of George S. Paul, field supervisor of Washington, is on guard at a local paper mill where a special grade of watermarked paper is being manufactured for the government in the issuance of liquor permits. It is expected that the use of this paper will prevent forgeries.

Vermont Has Another City
BURLINGTON, Vt., March 8—Winoski, the large town across the river from Burlington started in earnest as Vermont's eighth city yesterday, electing its first mayor, H. A. Bailey, and a board of aldermen of four members. It was "March meeting" day for Vermont cities and towns but elections everywhere were quiet. Winoski has a population of 4932 and was formerly a part of the town of Colchester.

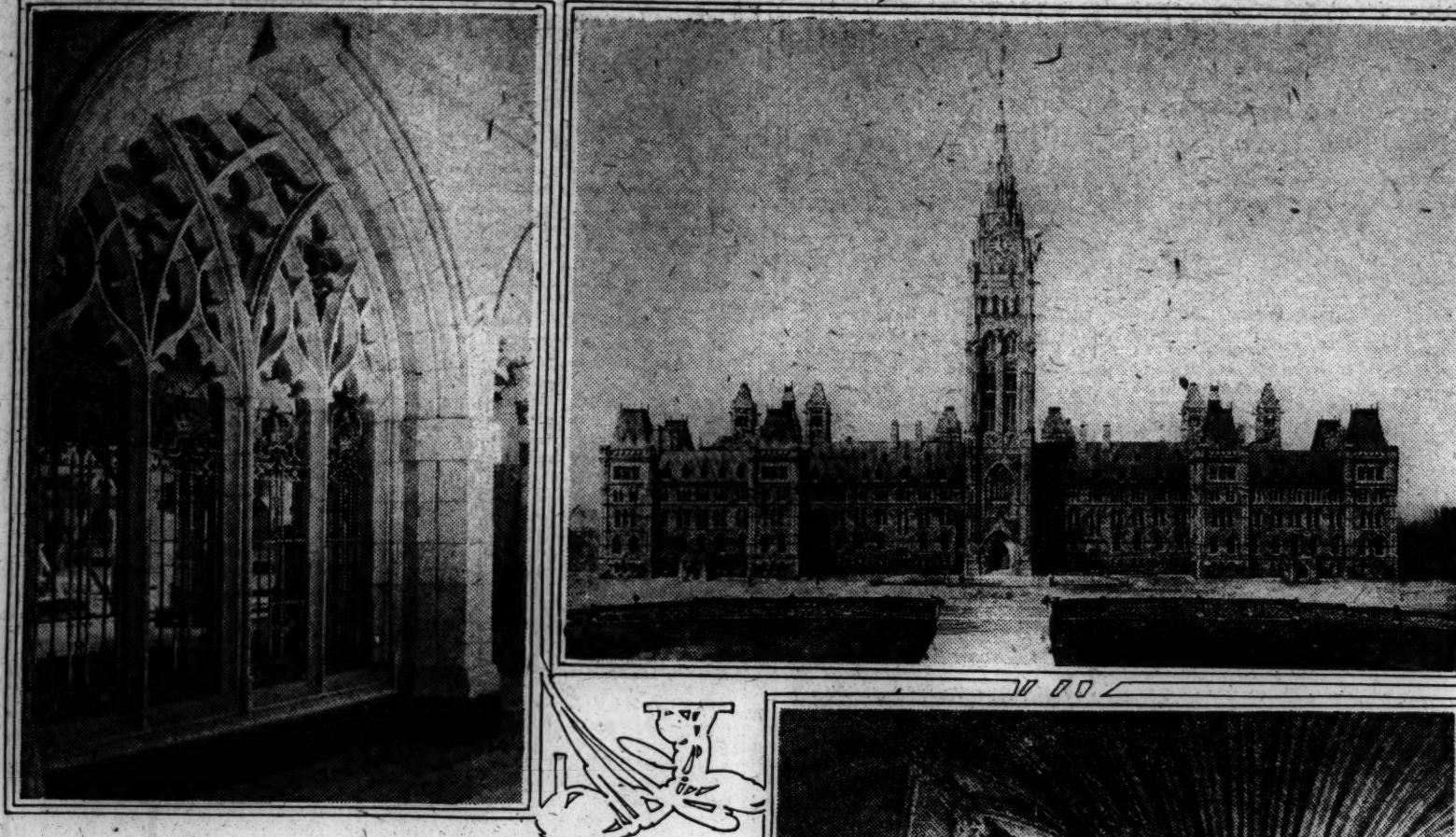
Thomas Crerar May Hold Balance in Canadian Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

attracted attention because of their brevity and their sanity. He was born on a farm in Ontario, but in 1881 his father, like so many other pioneering spirits in Ontario, went west and located in Manitoba, 65 miles from a railway. In that lonely land 40 years ago Mr. Crerar got his first ideas of the farmers' problems. He taught school and farmed. While teaching school he attracted the attention of some far-sighted prairie farmers who thought they saw one solution of their troubles in cooperative marketing. The agitation they started spread rapidly, and, in 1907, young Crerar was literally pitch-forked out of a country school into the presidency and management of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Today he heads the biggest grain corporation in the west, the one owned and operated by the farmers themselves.

In 1917 when the war was not yet won, and Canada, with a population of 8,000,000, was straining every nerve, to put half a million fighting men into France, Mr. Crerar became a member of Parliament with a seat in the Cabinet. He took the portfolio of Agriculture. In war-time this might look a very prosaic task, but in those days Canada was urged to produce to the utmost. This country's contributions to the foodstuffs of the Allies is sufficient evidence of the work Mr. Crerar did in a government department. With the victory won he did not feel he could remain in a Unionist Ministry which he felt was distinctly Conservative or "Tory" in its inclinations. He resigned from the government only to be proclaimed leader of the Progressive Party. Early last fall a general election was set for Dec. 6 and the Farmer leader took to the hustings. He carried his fiery cross from coast to coast with the result that he had 66 members elected to the present Parliament.

Mr. Crerar is not an orator. Adjectives and well-rounded sentences do not flow freely from his lips. He prefers to present facts in a few words as possible and these the simplest. He is an adept at dealing with figures. Comparisons in dollars and cents form his favorite argument. Perhaps there is no man in this country more skillful in presenting a



Upper left—Detailed view of wrought-iron work on the windows on either side of the Senate Chamber entrance.

Lower right—The lower entrance hall. The walls are of Tyndall limestone from Province of Manitoba. The vaulted stone roof springs from a central column dedicated to the fiftieth anniversary of the Confederation of Canada by the then Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, July 1, 1917.

Upper right—Main building of the Dominion Parliament, from the architect's drawing and as it will appear when the tower is completed.

SWEEPING CHANGES ARE PROJECTED IN CANADIAN TARIFF

(Continued from Page 1)

sands of miles of these railways traverse country that is almost entirely unpopulated.

Policy to Be Kept Secret

Other problems crying for solution at the present session are the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Merchant Marine. Both systems have been losing money at a rapid rate. Parliament now faces a decision between continuing the experiment of government ownership and turning over one system or both to private operation. In the government are found supporters of both plans and the Premier must find means of reconciling all views.

Further aid to returned soldiers and the decimal revision of the Bank Act are other items on the sessional calendar.

Interest is saddled to the opening of the session by the standing of the parties, the government lacking an absolute majority of members. The election of Rodolphe Lemieux of Montreal as Speaker has left the government with 116 members, as

against 64 Progressives, 50 Conservatives, one Independent Progressive, and two Independents—a total of 117. In order to carry on, the government must draw support from the Progressives and Independents, who agree with the Premier on tariff matters.

One woman takes her seat in the Canadian Parliament today, the first in history. She is Miss Agnes MacPhail, Progressive, of Ontario.

AMERICA AWAITS ARMY REDUCTIONS A GENOA PRELUDE

(Continued from Page 1)

undertake full participation in the conference. The belief continues that this government will prefer to keep in touch with proceedings through informal and unofficial representatives, who will not bind the United States to the policies adopted, but who will be in a position to acquaint the gathering with the views of this government.

The view of the Administration has been that while the United States is vitally interested in the adjustment of the reparations question, in the stabilization of the European currencies and the balancing of their budgets, to do away with the current evils of deficit financing, the large matters of policy must be determined by the nations of Europe themselves.

No New Factors

Nothing has happened during the several months the conference has loomed large on the horizon to change the attitude of the Administration, it is believed. Mr. Hughes and Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, have all along taken the stand that the United States could help Europe only after Europe had decided how she was going to help herself. This involves the policy on German reparations and also the balancing of budgets, the latter closely touching the question of standing armies. At least this is the angle from which Mr. Hoover viewed it.

While the disposition is believed to be against any formal and official representation for the time being, the United States is far from assuming an attitude of isolating herself from the working out of the European economic problems. The point is that it is time for. He will go any distance that he thinks the gospel of the Progressives will be spread. He doesn't care whether the journey be made on a limited train or in a Ford. He makes many friends. Lots of people do not like his arguments but they are not his enemies. In the whole of Canada perhaps all the enemies of "Tom" Crerar are in what may be called the privileged classes, or a few in his own party who would like to wear the crown themselves. Still a few more meetings a day as there is time for. He will go any distance that he thinks the gospel of the Progressives will be spread. He doesn't care whether the journey be made on a limited train or in a Ford. He makes many friends. 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MONTREAL LEADS IN GRAIN TRADE

Handled Larger Quantity in 1921 Than the Principal American Ports Combined

MONTREAL, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—The international deep-water project to permit the passage of ocean vessels up the St. Lawrence and into Lake Superior was dealt with in a public address by Dr. W. L. McDougald, the new president of the Harbor Commission of Montreal. Dr. McDougald said that he did not regard this great project as a serious threat to the supremacy of Montreal, as the head of ocean navigation and the foot of lake traffic, as well as the natural center of three great transcontinental railway systems.

The Union League Club of New York had recently issued a pamphlet on this subject, said Dr. McDougald, setting forth that in the past season Montreal had exported more than twice as much grain as in any previous year in its history, and more than all other Atlantic ports combined. The pamphlet urged that New Yorkers should realize this fact, and work to prevent further diversions of their trade to Montreal. Dr. McDougald also quoted a number of utterances of American state governors urging the St. Lawrence ship channel work, while other prominent men opposed it, especially on the ground that it would entail a large expenditure of American money for work within the territory of Canada. In addition to this there was the question of water-power rights, which would give rise to many problems. On the other hand the western American protagonists of the scheme supported it as the only means of preventing them from being marooned on productive lands too far away from cheap ocean transportation for profit, the western American press being practically unanimous in supporting the project.

In Canada, Dr. McDougald said, there was also strong support for the project, both for shipping and water development. Toronto was already planning harbor improvements to handle ocean freighters at a cost of \$37,000,000, and the Toronto press was urging the Dominion Government to start on this international work. It was the tremendous development of the grain-growing trade of Montreal that had brought the matter to what New York called the "crisis stage." During 10 years past the port of Montreal had averaged 50,000,000 bushels of grain a year, while in 1921 the total of all grain handled, Canadian and American, was 138,453,980 bushels, more than New York, Boston, Portland, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Galveston combined. It was a peculiar feature that Montreal's receipts of grain from the western states far exceeded those from the Canadian west.

Whether the high mark set during

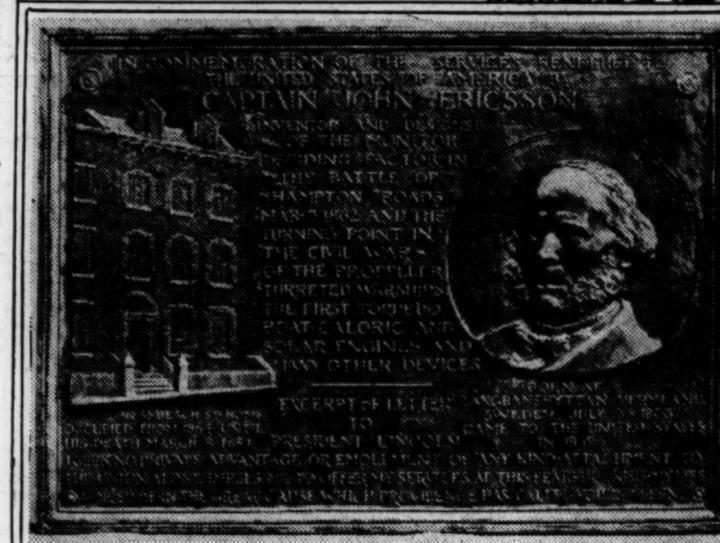


Tablets designed by Isadore Konti

Upper left—Tablet placed at the site of the Phoenix Foundry, New York City.

Upper right—Tablet at the Continental Iron Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lower—Tablet at 36 Beach Street, New York, where Ericsson lived from 1864 to 1889.



AMERICA AND SWEDEN JOIN IN HONORING CAPT. JOHN ERICSSON

Four Bronze Tablets Will Be Unveiled in New York on Sixtieth Anniversary of the Engagement Between the Monitor and the Merrimac

New York, March 6 (Special)

THE achievements of Capt. John Ericsson, inventor and designer of the Monitor, which defeated the Merrimac in the Battle of Hampton Roads on March 9, 1862, will be commemorated in this country and in Sweden. At the same time similar ceremonies will take place in Stockholm, at which the American Minister and Consul and representatives of the royal family will participate. Cable messages of appropriate expressions will be exchanged during the festivities.

Astoria Hotel, which will be attended by many notables, including representatives of the United States and Sweden. At the same time similar ceremonies will take place in Stockholm, at which the American Minister and Consul and representatives of the royal family will participate. Cable messages of appropriate expressions will be exchanged during the festivities.

His Offer to Lincoln

The first tablet to be unveiled on Thursday afternoon will be at 36

this sort of thing we tell them: 'Well, then, you get together, and go out to some remote corner of the Empire, and see what you can do on your system. Don't take even a spade with you, because that is capital. And at the end of two years, invite us to come and see the results.' Oh, but they say, 'we don't want to leave here.' 'Well, then,' we reply, 'if you want to stop here, don't grumble!'

"At one meeting recently I was told afterward that there was a group of Communist women there. So I went right up to them and said: 'Now, why didn't you give us your views? You must have a lot to say.' 'Oh, they said, 'but we never knew the other side.'

"We have been going for two years, and we have practically covered the industrial part of Scotland, including Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, Fife and Midlothian, also Lancashire and South Wales and we are starting in the Midlands. We have a meeting once a week in Chelsea, organized by a working women's committee, and we hope in time to have them all over London. I cannot tell you our numbers, as all groups have local autonomy, but our membership runs into thousands. The men, I may tell you, are delighted with the women taking up economics, as they say they now have something interesting to talk to them about when they come home."

The advertised objects of the guild, as set forth on one of their leaflets, are: (1) To uphold our King and Empire; (2) To work for the good of our nation at home and abroad. The spirit animating the guild is claimed to be national, not sectional, constructive not destructive, progressive not reactionary, for causes not individuals, for all classes, not one class.

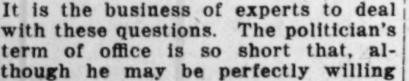
The youngsters recognize the sign of good bread. If the Holsum sign isn't on your store, get it quick!

We ship to every state from the Lakes to the Gulf.

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS
AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

Mrs. ("General") Drummond

Familiar Figure in Suffrage Processions Now Heads "Women's Guild of Empire."

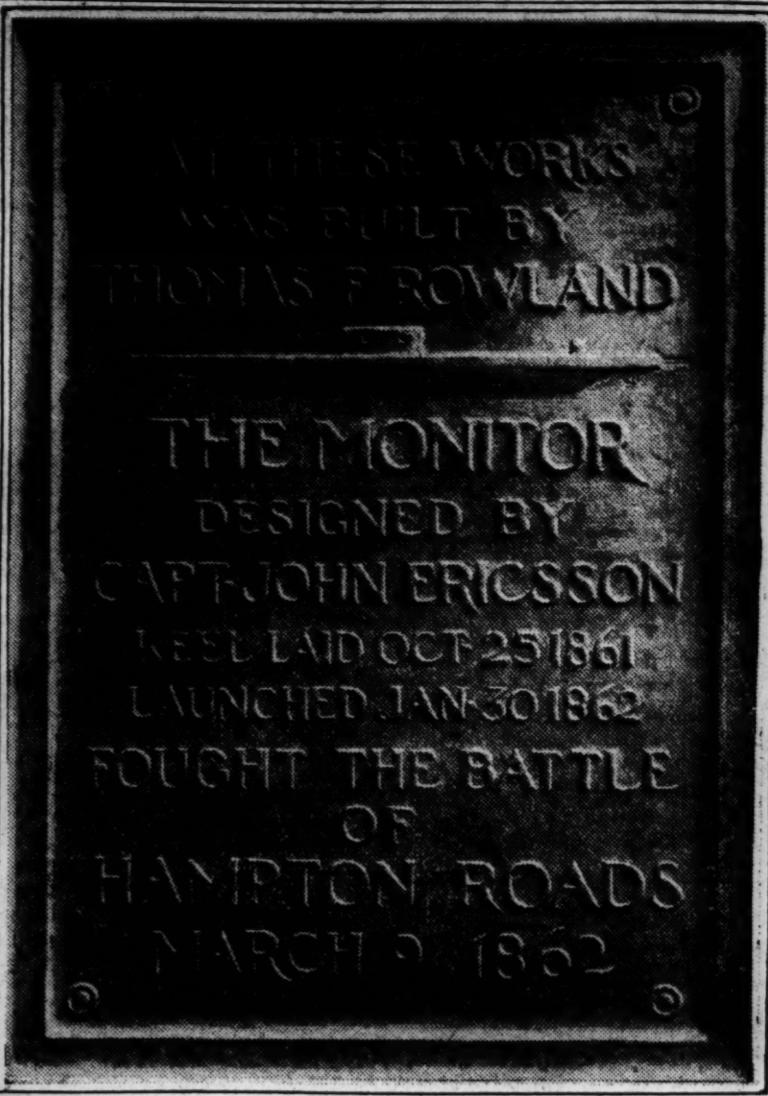


It is the business of experts to deal with these questions. The politician's term of office is so short that, although he may be perfectly willing and sincere in his attempt to bring us industrial salvation, he has many obstacles to overcome that the average captain of industry has not.

"As usual we started our work with the people. We went to the street corners and held open-air meetings in the market places, and we are still doing that. And we hold meetings in the kitchens of miners' wives, where we have many lively times. The women love to get the young fellows to come to our public meetings. One of these boys will probably get up and say: 'The capitalist system is rotten. It is done.' And in reply to

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS LATEST STYLES CORRECT FORMS RIGHT PRICES
Wards
STATIONERS 57-61 FRANKLIN ST - BOSTON Established 1868

Tucker & Company
473 Tremont St., Boston
Residential Plumbing of Character
Neat, thorough and skillful mechanics for jobbing work.
Phone Beach 5360



Beach Street, the site of Captain Ericsson's residence from 1864 to March 8, 1869, the time of his passing. On this tablet is an excerpt of a letter he sent to President Lincoln on Aug. 29, 1861, in reply to the call on Aug. 3 of that year, requesting proposals for building ironclad steam vessels, which reads:

"I seek no private advantage or emolument of any kind—attachment to the Union alone impels me to offer my services at this fearful crisis—my life if need be—in the great cause which Providence has called you to defend." The tablet was given by the American Society of Swedish Engineers.

The next unveiling will take place at 260 West Street, the site of the Phoenix Foundry, where Captain Ericsson first went upon his arrival in this country from England in 1859 at the solicitation of Lieut. Robert F. Stockton, U. S. N., retired, who had gone to Eng^tland to complete plans for a canal project in this country and recognized the fine inventive faculty of the brilliant young engineer. This tablet is donated by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

At 4 o'clock the fourth tablet will be unveiled at Cunard Pier No. 54 at the foot of West Thirteenth Street, by the Associated Veterans of the De Lamater Iron Works. This is the site of the De Lamater Iron Works where the engines for the Monitor were built by some of the men connected with the veterans' association. About the same time the fourth unveiling will

take place at the Continental Iron Works, West and Cayler Streets, Brooklyn, where the hull of the battleship was designed and completed. Thomas F. Rowland, president of the concern and his staff have donated this symbol of appreciation as a tribute of recognition for service rendered this country by the consecrated inventor.

The Navy Takes Part

At all points of the commemoration exercises the United States Navy Department will participate. The tablet custody of the others will be accepted by Mayor Hylan for the city and the custody of the others will be accepted by Dr. George F. Kunz, president of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, a permanent organization.

Holbrook Fitz John Porter, M. E., member of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, who was connected with the De Lamater Iron Works when the Monitor was being constructed, has been asked to speak to a body of school teachers and upper grade attendants at two public schools in the vicinity of the unveilings in New York and Brooklyn. He spoke of his knowledge of the five qualities of the inventor of the Monitor and pointed out that the fundamentals of every important phase of the success of our present navy was brought out in the design of the little war vessel 60 years ago.

The Liberals placed themselves on record as being of the opinion that "since the inception of the present government (the Farmer-Labor alliance) there has been such an alarming additional increase in most extravagant expenditures that, unless some emphatic check can be speedily made, this Province will be involved in financial embarrassment."

Regarding the very live question of the building of hydroelectric radial railways to which the Farmer Government is very strongly opposed, the Liberals decided to adopt the principle that municipalities should be enabled on their own responsibility, but with the approval and consent of the municipal electors, to undertake the construction of radial lines wherever municipalities may desire. The Liberals pointed out that as there would now be a huge surplus of electric power from Niagara Falls, it would be a good thing for the Province to see if something cannot be done to persuade the owners of some of the existing steam railways in the Province to electrify their lines.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

New! Spring Wraps for Women

85.00

Styles—

Wraps that swathe the figure with classic grace; Capes that fall in straight-line Peasant lines; Sleeved Coats, their sleeves wide-flowing or tailored in effect. All are beautifully tailored of handsome fabrics and quite gorgeously lined.

Colors—

Every lovely shade in vogue, including Javanese, Gaylaria, Walnut, Cornflower—also black.

(Fourth Floor)



Walk-Over Shops

A. H. Howe & Sons

120 Tremont St., Boston 378 Washington St., Roxbury

\$9.00

(Fourth Floor)

commensurate action in the direction of building United States embassies and legations abroad. Mr. Porter intended to bring up the project last year but decided to withhold it until after the Washington Conference.

"U. S. S. Typewriter," otherwise the one-time flagship Columbia, of Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones of the Atlantic fleet, has arrived at Chester, Pa., to be refitted for her previous role as a merchantman and sold to private owners. The navy is "sore at heart" over the loss of the Columbia (formerly the steamship Great Northern). Her installation as a flagship carried out a long-advocated policy of the Navy General Board. The board decided that in the interest of both strategy and tactics the place of the Commander-in-Chief of a battle fleet was not, as of yore, in a ship of the line, but, like that of an army generalissimo, far back of the line. But that doughty Washington warrior-General Economy, has decreed otherwise, and our admirallissimos must now return to their old places in battleships. When the Columbia became the "G. H. Q." of the fleet, it received the nickname of "U. S. S. Typewriter," because of its essentially business aspect.

It was announced at the White House today in categorical fashion that the policy of the United States toward Mexico remains unchanged. As in days of old, we are "waiting watchfully" for things to "turn up" south of the Rio Grande. The Mexicans are the molders of their own destinies so far as relations with Uncle Sam are concerned. Practical moves in the direction of recognition evidently are up to them. Meantime President Obregon's diplomatic representatives in Washington pursue the even tenor of their way. Their chief activities during the winter have been architectural. They are completing extensive and expensive improvements on their newly-acquired embassy mansion on Sixteenth Street heights, the addition of offices of the same material and design and a massive porte-cochère.

ONTARIO LIBERALS OPPOSE ALLIANCE

TORONTO, Ont., March 6—Ontario Liberals, whatever the desire of other political parties in the Province may be, for the time being at any rate, stand unwaveringly against entering into alliance with any group or groups in order to acquire political supremacy. This was made perfectly clear at a convention held in the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, a permanent organization.

The delegates resolved "that this convention, officially representative of Ontario Liberalism, hereby declares its loyalty to the identity, solidarity and permanence of the Liberal Party in the pending contest for political supremacy in the government of this Province."

The Liberals placed themselves on record as being of the opinion that "since the inception of the present government (the Farmer-Labor alliance) there has been such an alarming additional increase in most extravagant expenditures that, unless some emphatic check can be speedily made, this Province will be involved in financial embarrassment."

Regarding the very live question of the building of hydroelectric radial railways to which the Farmer Government is very strongly opposed, the Liberals decided to adopt the principle that municipalities should be enabled on their own responsibility, but with the approval and consent of the municipal electors, to undertake the construction of radial lines wherever municipalities may desire. The Liberals pointed out that as there would now be a huge surplus of electric power from Niagara Falls, it would be a good thing for the Province to see if something cannot be done to persuade the owners of some of the existing steam railways in the Province to electrify their lines.

ELECTION SYSTEM BENEFITS SHOWN

Mrs. L. J. Johnson Explains Operation of Hare's Proportional Representation Method

"Not a party, but the grouping of those who think alike should be the unit of self-government," declared Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson of Cambridge in explaining the operation of Hare's proportional representation system of election, before a joint meeting of the city committee and the municipal affairs committee of the Boston League of Women Voters yesterday afternoon in the Little Building.

"Proportional representation," Mrs. Johnson explained, "eliminates the old, undesirable system of dividing voters into losers, who have no expression in political affairs and are, therefore, disinterested and resentful, and winners who, because there happens to be a few more of them than there are of their neighbors from whose opinions they differ, are arrogant and domineering in viewpoint. Instead of dividing voters into two classes, the 'ins' and 'outs,' it condenses them into groups with similar convictions, and then provides a spokesman for each group."

"By allowing each voter to indicate on his ballot which candidate he wants his one vote to count for in case it cannot help the candidate marked as his first choice, the proportional representative system enables each ballot to have the full value of one vote. If the candidate indicated as first choice has been elected already, the vote is transferred to the candidate, who is the voter's second choice, or if he is elected, the vote is given to the third, and so on. Similarly, if the first choice candidate has been rejected in the first counting, the vote is not wasted, but is given to the voter's second choice."

"In the recent election of the City Council of Sacramento, Cal., conducted by proportional representation, the successful candidates represented a cross section of the city; just as they should. There is a prominent Jewish representative, one endorsed by the Roman Catholics, and one by the Protestant churches, a business man representing the Chamber of Commerce, a woman, a veteran, two members of the old 'gang' that had formerly 'ruled supremely' and a former president of the State Federation of Labor. It is a perfect example of ideal representation, expressing the voters just as they are."

A practical exhibition of a proportional representation election was given. Each member of the committee voted on an illustrative ballot for Boston City Council on which Herbert C. Hoover, President Harding, Carrie Chapman Catt, Charles E. Hughes and James I. Welsh were candidates.

"Proportional representation is the logical step that our municipal politics will make next," said Mrs. Johnson in closing. "Every man and woman interested in public affairs should be thoroughly acquainted with the operation of the method."

Columbia Graphophone's Position
The consolidated balance sheet of the Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Company as of Dec. 31, 1921, obtained after writing off \$8,106,674 on Oct. 31, 1921, to reduce the accrued commitments to market value and set aside reserves and liabilities to meet other losses, and after writing off an additional \$2,325,000 on Dec. 31, 1921, to provide for a reduction in price of records and other losses caused thereby, including rebates and exchange of records, has been prepared. The balance sheet shows current assets of \$23,500,689 and total current liabilities amounting to \$16,396,623. Total current assets are determined after a reduction of more than \$170,000 as reserve for bad debts. The total assets are set down as \$23,954,110.

German Floating Debt
BERLIN, March 7.—An increase of 100,000,000 paper marks since Feb. 1 brings Germany's floating debt at the end of February to 262,518,000,000 paper marks.

KIRSOFF LAKE DISCUSSES BIBLE TEACHING METHODS

Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Harvard College Gives Third of Series of Lectures in Aid of Radcliffe Endowment Fund

"The pupil should be a living note of interrogation," declared Prof. Kirsoff Lake in his lecture in Cambridge Monday afternoon on "Teaching the Bible." The lecture was the third of a series by Harvard professor in aid of the Radcliffe Endowment Fund.

Professor Lake has been professor of ecclesiastical history in Harvard and Radcliffe colleges since 1914. Undergraduates and a president emeritus were in the audience of 600 or more who gathered in Sanders Theater yesterday to hear him. It was to parents as well as to teachers and students, however, that Professor Lake addressed himself. He declared that even little children could be led to understand and profit by the stories of the Bible if taught in the right way and encouraged to ask questions.

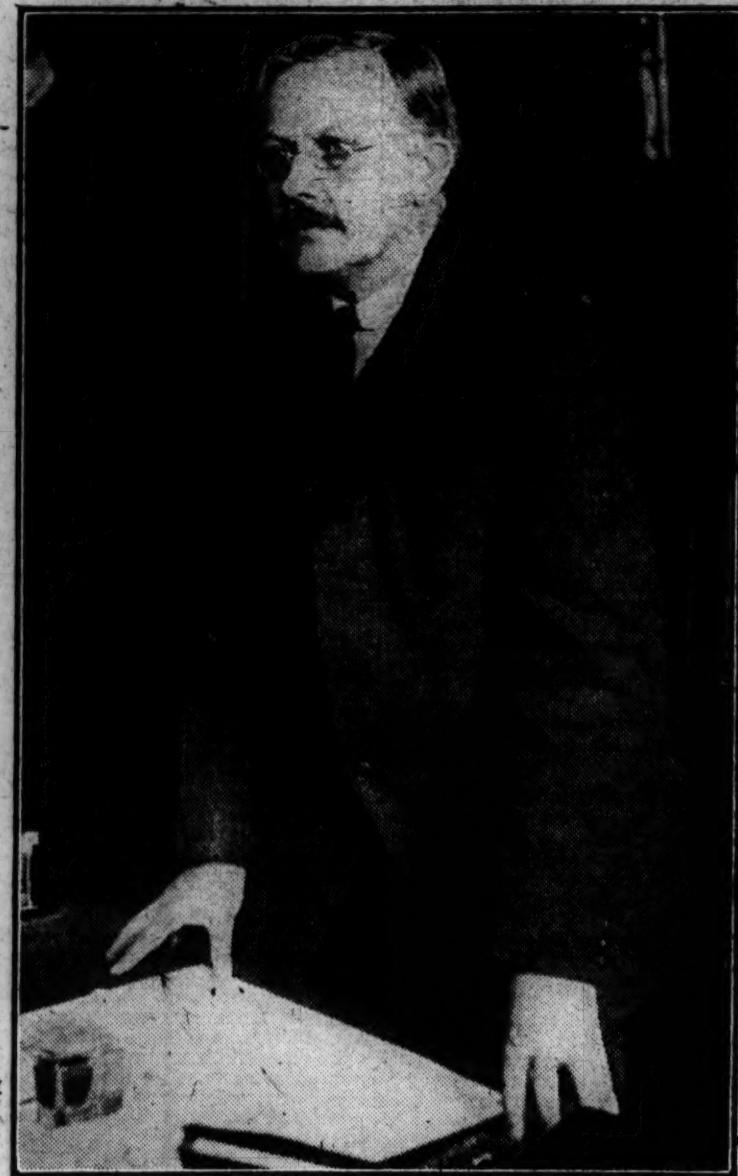
"These questions," said Professor Lake, "you should answer if you can, and if you cannot, say so."

Evolution and the Bible

"We have recently been told by an eminent speaker," said Professor Lake, "that we must abandon all belief in evolution, because such belief is not biblical, but I am prepared to defend the proposition that the best way of teaching the Bible today is to treat it as an example of the evolution of human morals and of life in general. In fact there is nothing to equal the Old Testament as an illustration of the growth of the ideal of man."

The lecturer urged fairness in dealing with the character in Bible stories rather than the method of representing certain characters as scoundrels and others wholly black. A

MR. MANSBRIDGE TALKS ON MEDIEVAL UNIVERSITIES



By staff photographer

Albert Mansbridge, Hon. M. A.

Lowell Institute lecturer who tells of medieval universities

The Early Beginnings of Oxford and Cambridge, He Says, Go Back so Far as to Be Unchronicled by History

Medieval universities was the subject yesterday afternoon of the first of the series of lectures on "The Older English Universities" at Lowell Institute by Albert Mansbridge, Hon. M. A., member of the Royal Commission of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

There is no record, said Mr. Mansbridge, of Oxford's beginnings, and the early history of Cambridge is equally shrouded in conjecture. Tradition has endeavored to set the date at a period so remote as to be beyond the bounds of reason. Certain it is that Paris furnished the first students at Oxford; of what nationality it is difficult to say. Students expelled by royal mandate settled at Oxford under the leadership of a master, drew others with them and so formed the nucleus of the university. Early in the twelfth century classes of from 60 to 100 students listened to lectures by masters, undoubtedly the beginning of the university. The first student of record was one Nicholas, a Hungarian.

The student of that day was a noisy, quarrelsome creature, but imbued with a true love of learning. Living with the greatest austerity, he was so poor as to possess only one garment. Of meat he had none, counting all the comforts of life well lost in his zeal for learning.

Gives Up All Comforts for Learning
So poor that he was often licensed

Rival University Started

A large student body became disaffected and established a university at Stamford where the streets still bear witness of the student's occupancy. This venture soon perished, however, through opposition from Oxford. Roger Bacon, the greatest philosopher of his time, was under the dominion of the Franciscans. Not allowed by the fanatical priests to write down his great thoughts, he secretly committed them to paper and so to posterity.

There was in the twelfth century a zeal for learning such as has not been seen since. The population of England was at that time from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 and tradition has it that there were some 30,000 students at Oxford. This divided by 10 will give a more rational figure. The attendance in this generation has never risen above 5000.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there was a great decrease in attendance at universities in England and on the Continent, partly due to a reaction toward commerce and industry, but also to war and pestilence, including the black death.

The fame of Athens drew men across the seas from all accessible lands. They braved the perils of the sea, whether from storm and shipwreck or piratical crew, to sit at the feet of the teacher whose fame had reached them, and when they reached their goal it was no less desirable be-

cause point was that of Jezebel, the speaker said, who, though lacking the religious and moral development of the Israelites, was a sincere worker for the establishment and fostering of a higher standard of arts and industries. Dr. Lake said that even young children could be taught to be fair in judging these characters.

Jewish Tenacity

"One extraordinary fact stands out," Professor Lake announced, "as we go through the pages of the Old Testament, namely, that 10 tribes of Israel were taken into exile and stayed there, while only two, though taken into exile and though losing all their possessions, including their language, came through with their identity unchanged."

"What happened," asked the lecturer, "to explain the terrific tenacity of life which the Jewish Nation has shown?"

For answer he referred his hearers to the last chapter of Isaiah and the eighteenth chapter of Ezekiel, where can be found what Professor Lake called "the most eloquent presentation the world has ever read in favor of individual responsibility."

Professor Lake esteemed it the good fortune of the Jews that besides Ezekiel they had another prophet who in the last chapters of Isaiah told the people of Israel that their mission was to educate rather than to rule.

The Israelites accepted this mission, Professor Lake said, and "tried to become a light to enlighten the world. They also tried to formulate what they had learned, and did so in that wonderful monument called the law."

cause the teacher was so poor as to possess nothing but his cloak.

Scholarship in those days, said the speaker, meant much poverty, much joy: the joy that comes to people who, having given up all else, have crossed the Rubicon; striving to become scholars and enjoying the institution in which they are, and the country in which the institution lies.

CRISIS IN POLAND AFFECTS GENOA

Revival of Vilna Issue Upsets Little Entente Plans

LONDON, March 7 (Special Cable)

—Polish authorities here consider that the Polish crisis will seriously accentuate the difficulties surrounding the Genoa conference, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed. The first effect is seen in the postponement of the meeting of little entente experts at Belgrade. Though not actually a member of the little entente, Poland was to have been included to represent European states at a preliminary allied conference in London. Owing to the rerudescence of the Vilna controversy it is considered inadvisable that the little entente should presently go forward in the matter.

Part from the purely Polish side there remains the effect it may have on the Franco-British pact, for Great Britain's objections to being dragged at the heels of France into the Russo-Polish controversy have been repeatedly stated. In fact one of the greatest difficulties in framing the Franco-British pact was to avoid British liability to support France if the latter took up the cudgels on behalf of Poland against either Germany or Russia.

Political Small Talk

BY RUSH JONES

THE name of J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, is being mentioned with quite a degree of frequency these days as an available Republican to enter the primaries for the party nomination for the United States Senate. Former Speaker Joseph Walker has announced that he will be a candidate in the Republican primaries against Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, provided no other Republican of political size is willing to make the struggle.

So far, Mr. Walker's invitation for Republican candidates against Mr. Lodge to announce themselves has gone abegging. Mr. Walker has indicated that Mr. Lodge, as an opponent of the League of Nations, and women's suffrage along with his attitude toward prohibition, did not and does not represent in the United States Senate many Massachusetts Republicans.

On Beacon Hill and in many gathering places not on any hill, certain Republicans are considering the availability of the Attorney-General but chiefly are they speculating as to whether he could be induced to enter the republican primary list against the redoubtable and traditional United States Senator now in the saddle.

Attorney-General Allen's availability is little questioned. He has had legislative experience enough to qualify him to aspire to the United States Senate, it is urged. His record as an Attorney-General who has done and can do things for the State and for the people is held to warrant his entertaining any official ambition.

White Attorney-General Allen has been making many addresses before various organizations since he has had some leisure following his months of hard work over the cases of the removed district attorneys of Suffolk and Middlesex counties, he has never so much as intimated that he had either gubernatorial or senatorial ambitions. If he has, he alone knows the fact.

Power in Atmosphere

"Then you can forget all about rising freight charges, the extra dollar for carrying in the coal, the disagreeable dust that soils your clothes, cuts the fiber of your rugs and darkens the atmosphere, the constant attention to your furnace, the trouble with the ashes. You will have more slyly rooms, with the neat little heaters instead of large radiators. You will avoid the waste of space now taken up by furnace, coal bin and ash box. And you will have precisely the degree of heat you wish at any time by the simple turn of a rheostat.

"I spoke of wasted water power. Engineering friends give me to understand that a new process of generating current is being developed which will produce current more efficiently and cheaply, whatever the source of power. Water power is not our only resource. We are finding it profitable to burn coal directly in the mine and generate electricity for distribution right there, thus avoiding freight charges. We are beginning to use the power of the tides in certain favored locations. It is even feasible to harness the wind and sun to some extent."

"But all these are small as compared to the power unseen and unheard in the atmosphere about us. Did it ever occur to you that lightning is but an extreme case of difference in potential? Smaller potential differences, electric charges, are continually moving and varying in the air everywhere, a great, deep ocean of power. Why not put them to work? Since the day when Franklin first drew a shock from a thunder cloud, this implication of his discovery has, until recently, been

Press Button to Heat Home, Boston Architects' Scheme

Electricity Will Displace Furnace in 10 Years, It Is Said, Energy Coming From Water and Air

overlooked. But it will not be many years before the average home owner will have a transformer to make current out of this energy, sufficient not only to keep itself running but to supply all the heat, light and power for his household needs."

Amherst Clubs to Tour

AMHERST, Mass., March 7.—The Amherst College Musical Club will make a southern trip during the Easter vacation. Manager E. C. McCoid announced yesterday. After giving concert in Springfield, on April 29, McCoid, N. J., March 30, Sunday, on April 1, on March 31, and Cranford, N. J., on April 1, the clubs will leave New York for Charlottesville, Va. The concert there, in the University of Virginia auditorium on April 3, will be followed by concerts at Sweet Briar College in Sweet Briar, Va., and the Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, Va., the next day. The trip will close with a concert in Washington, D. C. on April 5.

Extension Course for Firemen

Officers and men of the Boston Fire Department were invited to enroll in the division of university extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education by Peter E. Walsh. A course on "preparation for civil service examinations" has been arranged and men who successfully pass will be given credit on their examinations for promotion. This course is open to firemen of Massachusetts.

SERVICE CHARGE END IS PROPOSED

Rhode Island Bill Would Prohibit Companies' Practice

PROVIDENCE, March 7 (Special Correspondence)—The service charge, recently found by the Rhode Island Supreme Court to be constitutional, will be prohibited if a bill introduced in the General Assembly becomes law. The bill is designed to make all persons or firms, supplying gas, electricity or water to the public base their charges entirely on the amount of the commodity furnished. It provides that charges shall be fixed in accordance with the "proper standards for manufacturing and producing such commodities."

Appeals from the order of the Public Utilities Commission, allowing rates and service charge to the Providence Gas Company, the highest court of the State found that the service charge is a fair and equitable means of distributing added costs, over and above the rates, without hardship to any class of consumer.

Senator John R. Higgins is the author of the bill, sent to the Judiciary Committee, which provided a penalty of fine of \$500 for a public service corporation to exact a service charge from its customers.

Cadets Have Annual Banquet
Practically every branch of the army, from Civil War days to the present, was represented at the annual banquet of the First Corps Cadets at the armory in Columbus Avenue yesterday evening. The principal speaker was Adjt.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens. Motion pictures showing various phases of army life with the regulars and at West Point were shown.



Our Directors are constant in their supervision.

Twice each week our entire board of directors meet for a full discussion of the bank's affairs. Loans and investments and all matters of general policy are determined upon only after a complete expression of opinion by the board. Our officers are thus always able to supplement their judgment with that of a group of representative men of affairs.

Our board has designedly been kept at a point where no delegation of powers to committees is necessary—every question has the attention of all our directors, who have been chosen on account of their achievements in their respective professions and lines of business.

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William Farnsworth
President
Henry S. Grew
Trustee
RALPH B. WILLIAMS
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Lorne M. Graves
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Keen edge, with little honing
4-8 and 5-8 blades; flat handles
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Plastic Footwear
REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE
ANATOMICAL CORRECT.
For the woman who keeps her feet supple, graceful and free.
Suitable for all occasions—they are a distinct addition to any wardrobe.
Thayer McNeil Company
47 Temple Place—15 West Street
BOSTON—MASS.

ADVERTISERS AID BRITISH DEFICIT

Postmaster-General Makes His Department Self-Supporting by Drastic Methods

LONDON, Feb. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Ever since the raising of the letter postage rate in Great Britain to twopence and the corresponding increases in other postal charges, unused has manifested itself in the business world. This was brought to a head when the statement was made that certain firms were sending their orders for printing, addressing, and posting of advertising circulars to the continent in order to reap the benefit not only of cheaper printing costs but also of the cheaper rate of posting from the foreign countries to addresses in the United Kingdom.

The various complaints are not the objections of isolated individuals is evident from the fact that the Joint Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades, a body representing 5000 employers and 250,000 workers, has recently passed a strong resolution on this subject. The terms of the resolution are in part as follows: "The council would point out that some of the economies effected in the post office in the form of curtailment of public services have been most detrimental to industry, but it was thought well to put up with these inconveniences and losses in the hope that they might lead the way to a reduction in rates."

"Trade is being diverted from this country to the Continent on account of the postal rates. A very large number of packets for delivery here are sent abroad, and much work is lost to the printing trade. Unemployment in the printing and allied industries is becoming worse. Many thousands of men and women are out of work and most valuable plant is standing idle. This council finds it difficult adequately to express its consciousness of the seriousness of this unemployment. The council therefore desires to impress upon the government in the strongest possible manner the necessity of reducing the present postal rates."

When Mr. Kellaway was appointed postmaster-general last April he found there had been a loss on the working of the post office during the year 1920-21 of £6,500,000. The post office had been subsidized by that amount by the taxpayer. His first duty was to take the necessary steps to make the department self-supporting. The government, therefore, authorized certain additions to postal charges, the principal of these being the increase in the printed paper rate from one halfpenny to a penny, and the increase in the postcard rate from a penny to three halfpence. At the same time the Sunday post was abolished.

A debate took place with regard to the permanent offices, and London, Paris and The Hague were proposed as headquarters. Mr. Mitchell, manager of the Red Star Line, proposed Brussels, pleading its utilitarian and sentimental advantages. He argued so well that he gained his point, and it has just been decided that the offices of the Conference of the Trans-Atlantic Lines will be installed in Brussels. The first meeting will take place on March 10.

News of Freemasonry

EDINBURGH, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—A new Knight Templar preceptory, to be known as the Greyfriars, has been consecrated at Stirling by Joseph Inglis, Grand Prior of Scotland, accompanied by 16 officers of the Grand Priory, and Mr. David Dick has been installed as the preceptor.

A charter for a new lodge at Earls-hall to be known as Leuchars has been recommended by the provincial grand lodge of Fife and Kinross under Lord Elgin.

Mr. P. Gifford, speaking at the annual festival of Lodge St. John, No. 189, Castle Douglas, said that when such an institution as Freemasonry had lasted all through the centuries and had been handed down from father to son in undiminished vigor, when one thought of the standard it upheld for the molding of character, and those tenets which inculcated the need of extending assistance to less fortunate members of the community, one's first thought was of veneration and respect for the craft. If the tenets of the craft, those of brotherhood and charity, were kept more in the forefront greater results would be achieved. At this stage in the world's history there was a great opportunity for Masonry and the fact that so many men of all ranks were coming forward to join showed there was a feeling that Freemasonry had something in it that could help toward the solution of those problems.

Lodge St. David, Edinburgh, No. 36, publishes each year for its installation meeting a specially designed program, containing some interesting details of Scottish Masonic history. This year's program is of particular interest, giving many particulars of the life of one of Scotland's past grand masters, Sir James Stirling, who was provost during the city riots of 1792. Having become unpopular during the riots, Stirling had to seek refuge in the castle, but so skillful was he in quelling the disturbance that he was rewarded by the king with a baronetcy, and he was afterward reelected provost on four separate occasions. He was an initiate of Lodge St. David as is evidenced by a letter he wrote in December, 1800, which is recorded in the minutes, as follows:

The secretary read a letter addressed to the R. W. Master from Sir James Stirling, late Grand Master of Scotland, apologizing for his non-attendance this evening thru indisposition but expressing in handsome terms his respect for this, his mother lodge, and his determination to take an early opportunity of visiting it.

It was during the grand mastership of Sir James Stirling that an act for the suppression of seditious and treasonable societies was passed, from the operation of which, however, Freemasons' lodges were specially exempted. The records of this lodge are also of particular interest from the fact that during the 26 years from 1755 to 1780 no fewer than 64 ministers or students of divinity were initiated within its portals, when "agreeable to former practice, as they were all clergymen, they only paid the dues of enrolling them in the Grand Lodge books and the officers'

dues being four shillings." They were initiated through the active interest of David, Earl of Leven and Melville, who was master from 1755 to 1762. Many of these ministers rose to high positions in the clerical profession; three became moderators of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, two others were grand chaplains of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, several became doctors of divinity, including George Lawrie, the friend and patron of Robert Burns, in whose house the poet first heard the spinet played, and as the result of his visit he composed his well-known stanzas, commencing "O thou dread Pow'r, who reign'st above."

ENGLISH COUNTRY SQUIRE FINDS FORTUNE FICKLE

Cares of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Burdensome When Added to the Cost of Maintaining Large Establishment in Village He Rules

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—A silent but significant change is taking place in the country life of Great Britain; a change that will not be without widely-felt social consequences. It is the transformation that is being effected in the fortunes and conditions of the landed class by the heavy taxation of recent years. The consequences of the calls of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this direction are twofold. In the first place (and this is the most spectacular effect of the two), the present age is witnessing the passing of the country squire; and, since it is impossible for such an important figure to disappear without involving others in his fall, there is visible at the same time a process of impoverishment of those lesser factors in the rural scheme, the farmer and the laborer.

It is well known that many ancient and historic castles and country houses are being shut up or sold because the territorial owners cannot afford to live in them. In most cases the great landowners are paying their income tax out of capital. House after house is being shut up or sold because taxation has overtaken the capital in the landowning classes. The new owners are not anxious to possess estates and in that fact lies the cause of the change that is taking place.

Most of the great houses that survive will doubtless pass into a new phase, where they will have no connection with the country that surrounds them except perhaps in a sporting sense. In the next generation the houses of the rich in Great Britain will be much like the country houses of the rich in America—little islands—beautifully kept in a countryside that only knows them as people who come and go in motors.

The squire, in his time, has been the cause of many a controversy in politics. One side has attacked him, and the opposite side has as stoutly defended him. Now that he no longer occupies the pivotal position in the

countryside that was erstwhile his, it is possible to see that both parties had some justification for their attitude. He had, perhaps, more power over the lives and destinies of the village folk in his locality than it is wise to allow any single human being to possess.

On the other hand England owes much to the race of landed gentry. They have furnished the best of soldiers, statesmen, and magistrates, and have been the backbone of the country. It has been a source of strength to the country to have in each village and neighborhood a leading man who maintained the laws and culture his sires had taught him, exercised a powerful influence over the lives and manners of his tenants and laborers, was loved and respected by them, and made his house the center of old-fashioned English hospitality.

Granted that in many cases this influence has been abused; granted that the annals of English history teem with instances of squarish tyrannical instances of victimization and persecution on political and religious grounds. Yet at the same time the landed class, as a whole, has been imbued with a keen desire to see his immediate locality prosperous, contented and happy; and has possessed a sincere ambition to perform an honorable duty to the state and the village.

The Queen is keenly interested in this experiment. Mistresses can become associate members, and a committee of equal number of mistresses and maids will govern the affairs of the club. At the opening ceremony there was a goodly number of maid-servants from the King's household, some from the London residence of the Bishop of London, and other servants from the suburbs.

Equality reigns in the club, and once a member, all privileges are at the command of the individual.

Sows Gross Surplus of \$61,791.96

OTTAWA, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—That the Old Hydroelectric Commission passed through a successful and profitable year in 1921 is indicated by the annual statement just submitted to the chairman, showing a gross surplus of \$61,791.96 after deducting all charges for operation and maintenance, power, interest and sinking fund on \$700,000 debentures.

WOMEN HOPE TO ESTABLISH CLUBHOUSE IN WASHINGTON

Expectation of General Federation to Open Permanent Home Seen as Evidence of Organization's Intention to Watch Work of Congress

NEW YORK, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—The expectation of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to establish a permanent clubhouse in Washington is an evidence of the intention of this organization of 2,000,000 women to watch the work of Congress and the national government.

New York club women have been

the Maryland Building, are to be moved. Back of the offices are the kitchens, pantry and headquarters for the housekeeper. The second floor has a music room suitable for an audience of 200 persons. This opens upon a tiled conservatory which in turn leads by steps into a formal garden. There is a white-paneled dining room, a reception room with a large fireplace, a library and 60-foot lounge. On the upper floors are 16 bedrooms, six baths and a large studio room, which

is to be used for the study of the work of the post office which has received much criticism is that of the telephones. This department has been criticized chiefly on three grounds. That it is expensive, that it is inefficient in its working compared with the service in America, and that under government control it has been slow in its development. Mr. Kellaway gave an answer to all three criticisms and certainly put up a good case. He made a telling point when he reminded his critics that while most other services and commodities have increased their charges by 200 or 300 per cent the telephone rates have only gone up 67 per cent.

As for efficiency of service he made comparisons between the service as it is now under government control and as it was then under a private company, and also between Great Britain and America—in each case to the advantage of his department.

All the signs point to a possibility of a return to lower postal rates in the near future and the restitution of the old facilities. These improvements, together with the fact that the post office is now financially self-supporting, will place the institution once more in the front rank of business enterprise the world over.

TRANSATLANTIC LINES TO HOLD CONFERENCE

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Conference of the Trans-Atlantic Lines formerly had its office in London. After the war it had to be reorganized, which was not at all easy, owing to the differences of opinion among the shipowners. At last a meeting of the various delegates of the companies whose lines run from European ports to America was brought about.

A debate took place with regard to the permanent offices, and London, Paris and The Hague were proposed as headquarters. Mr. Mitchell, manager of the Red Star Line, proposed Brussels, pleading its utilitarian and sentimental advantages. He argued so well that he gained his point, and it has just been decided that the offices of the Conference of the Trans-Atlantic Lines will be installed in Brussels. The first meeting will take place on March 10.

Washington home of Federated Women's Clubs

Clubs, has given \$5000 and when the board of the state federation meets on March 3 in Oneonta it will discuss methods of raising another \$5000 from the clubs throughout the State.

The house of which the general federation is taking possession is at No. 1734 N Street, N. W., Washington, in the immediate vicinity of the National Education Building, the National Geographic Society, and several embassies.

A group of members of the club who were interested loaned \$20,000 for the first payment on the house, and the federation is aiming to raise \$100,000 to cover the purchase price of \$70,000 and a maintenance fund of \$30,000.

It is expected that the biennial convention of the federation at Chautauqua, N. Y., from June 21 to 30, will give great impetus to the undertaking.

The house was built by Gen. Nelson A. Miles. At either side of the entrance are offices, to which the legislative, research and distribution headquarters of the organization, now in

will be at the disposal of visiting club women from this and other countries.

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, of Minneapolis, president of the federation, is

PROHIBITION MAY COME IN AUSTRIA

Social-Democrats Working Hard to Obtain Restrictive Laws to Control Alcohol Traffic

VIENNA, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Austrian Social Democrats, who have long been consistent opponents of alcohol, have determined to fight the drink through legislation. They are preparing a bill which aims at a considerable restriction of the use of alcohol in every form, and if possible to complete prohibition, after the example of the United States. Special efforts will be made to prohibit the importation of alcoholic liquors entirely and to make the present laws regarding sale and manufacture more stringent.

It is estimated that some 200,000,000 crowns (in peace times \$40,000,000,000) and now at the present rate of exchange, more than \$25,000,000) are spent on alcohol every year in Austria. The federal government has begun an investigation to ascertain the exact figures spent on drink in the years 1920 and 1921, and the Ministry of Finance is now engaged on this work, the results of which will form the basis for the projected legislation.

Estimating the Costs

As the figures of the national trade balance for 1920 have not yet been made up it is not possible to ascertain what the imports of alcohol in that year amounted to; but Dr. Friedrich Hertz, a well known Austrian economist, says it may well be assumed that they reached the gigantic sum of \$5,000,000 peace crowns, or over 200,000,000 gold crowns. The greater part of this sum was represented by imports of wine from Hungary. In 1921 the imports would hardly have been less. Dr. Hertz says one may gain some conception of the significance of these figures when one considers that the whole of the coal imports only come to some 71,000,000 peace crowns, and that even the imports of grain, rice, leguminous products, flour, and the like, amount to only 50 per cent more than the total of the liquor imports. Two hundred million gold crowns at the present rate of exchange are about \$42,000,000, which is more than the anticipated credits from abroad. If Austria brought in no wine and no beer from abroad she would not need to be going around the world begging for credits.

In estimating the hygienic, social and financial consequences of the use of alcohol, attention must of course be directed to the internal production of liquors. In 1921 Austria produced some 700,000 barrels of wine; the imports were more than a million barrels while the exports were very small. Consequently more than 1,500,000 barrels of wine were available for consumption.

If it is assumed that every second man in Austria—there are about 1,500,000—is a wine-drinker, that would represent two barrels per head in the year. Reckoning beer and spirits additionally the average individual consumption would probably amount to three barrels. Manifestly too, it is not only the import of wine that is economically injurious but also the employment of so much labor in the inland production of alcohol which might be diverted to more useful and profitable branches of industry.

Moral Energy of the United States

Dr. Hertz concludes by saying that if impoverished Austria would develop only a small fraction of the moral energy which the United States put forth in the campaign against alcohol, this would speedily bring a very considerable improvement in her situation.

As to the prospects of success of the Socialist legislative proposals, opinions are divided. There will naturally be determined opposition from the allied liquor interests—the representatives of the wine-growing population in the country, the restaurants and eating houses, wine-rooms and all their affiliated connections. The Social Democrats are the only political party supporting the fight against alcohol. Over and over again the Christian Socialists, whose supporters are chiefly among the peasants and the agricultural interests, have proved to be obstinate opponents of all temperance reform. The Pan-Germans, the only other party worth mentioning, are also friends of the liquor interests. These two parties have been to them a majority in Parliament, so that the Social Democrats will have a hard fight to get any anti-alcohol legislation passed.

Suggestions have been put forward for special legislation for Vienna because it would perhaps not meet with such united opposition from the rural parties. Such proposals, however, have been found quite impracticable, as the Viennese would need only to go outside the municipal boundaries to get all the alcohol they wanted.

The several prospects for the success of the prohibition movement in Austria are on the whole becoming brighter. The Socialists keep up a constant fight against the drink, while the people have very little money to waste in superfluities, and the prices of beer and wines are continually increasing.

BRITAIN IS ASKED TO DEFINE STATUS OF PALESTINE ARABS

Native Delegation Appeals to the Colonial Office for Recognition as a Nation Capable of Self-Government

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The conflict of nationalities in Palestine, which becomes daily more serious, is due to the failure to hold the scales evenly between the Arab population and the new influx of Jews who have entered the country under the Balfour declaration of 1917. There has always been a small percentage of Jews in Palestine, but they lived in friendly association with the Arab people under Turkish rule. When the country was wrested from the Turks by British forces during the war a provisional military government was established until Great Britain accepted a mandate from the League of Nations to govern Palestine.

It is laid down in the Covenant of the League of Nations that government of a state shall be for the well-being and development of the peoples as a sacred trust of civilization. The Palestine Arabs may claim to be native inhabitants of the country, and they represent 93 per cent of the population. They are an intelligent people, who have enjoyed a measure of local self-government under the Turks. When the British occupied Palestine the local administrative machinery was abandoned, and nothing has taken its place. The municipal councils were retained, but in Jerusalem in place of the elected body, the military governor nominated six members of the council; two Moslems, two Christians, and two Jews. When the Governor of Haifa proposed to nominate a municipal council in place of the old elected body, protest by the Arabs was so powerful that the High Commissioner for Palestine intervened and permitted the old municipality to continue its labors.

Establishing Municipal Bodies

In April, 1921, the Local Council's Ordinance established the creation of more than one municipal body in a town. This was claimed by the Jews, who have entered the country since the Balfour declaration, for the purpose of regularizing existing or future elective councils in the Jewish colonies, and in suburbs of towns where Jews predominate. Jaffa, for instance, has two municipal councils; the original one elected under Turkish Government and the Council of Tel Aviv composed entirely of Jews in the suburb of Tel Aviv. The original council having powers in the same area the people are paying rates under both authorities.

The Police Ordinance, 1920, is another grievance felt by the Arab population. Local authorities have the power to enroll special police from as many of the inhabitants of a district as the special police officer may apply for. They must serve until released by him, and under the same conditions as the ordinary police. Compensation to sufferers and the expense of this extra force is charged to owners of property in the district, even though they be absentees and unacquainted with the disturbance. Fine or imprisonment follows refusal to pay.

National Home for the Jews

These may be taken as three examples of the disabilities under which the Arabs are suffering and against which they are constantly protesting. There can be no doubt that the policy of creating a national home for the Jews under the terms of the Balfour declaration was not sufficiently considered in relation to the existing Arab inhabitants. The declaration is a very short document, but it states that the British Government views with favor the establishment of a national home in Palestine for the Jewish people. The government undertakes to facilitate the achievement of that object upon the clear understanding that nothing shall be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish communities. Such a statement seems fair and honest. The difficulty lies in its interpretation. Extreme Zionists have openly declared that Palestine must be as Jewish as England is English. That cannot be done without grave injustice being done to the enormous majority of the inhabitants, who happen to be Moslem and Christian Arabs.

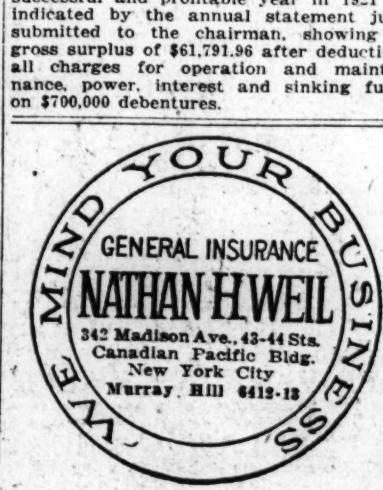
Justice to both races can only be obtained under the responsibility of the government. This would be well proved in the innumerable cases where children have worn Coward Shoes from infancy onward. For Coward Children's Shoes are nature-shaped, built to encourage the works of Nature, not to hinder.

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ECONOMIC INVASION OF RUSSIA URGED

Dr. Benes Says European Control of Moscow Is Only Possible Way to Reconstruction of Disorganized Country

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 18 (Special)—Dr. Benes, Premier of Czechoslovakia, not only is a very shrewd statesman, as he has shown by the constitution of the little country, but he is also one of the greatest authorities on Slav politics in general; furthermore, few have a deeper insight into the innermost situation of the old Russian Empire. Hence the special importance of his views regarding the proposed conference for the economic reconstruction of Soviet Russia as recently expressed in the *Prager Presse*.

An international conference, Dr. Benes considers, might perhaps attain some positive result regarding the Russian question. Matters in Russia appear today to have grown a little riper, and their settlement might lead to negotiations on a broader basis with a view to a general economic cleansing. Russia's situation today, Dr. Benes points out, is fairly clear. Three years of war and four years of revolution have thrown that country to the bottom of an economic and financial abyss. The economic destruction has lasted during seven whole years and now a stage has been reached where even the Soviet Government is aware of the fact that the only possibility of getting out of the desperate situation consists in a new constructive economic policy.

The Way Out

The Russian Government, Dr. Benes states, is searching out how to regenerate Russian economic life and has arrived at the conclusion that this is to be realized in only two ways, namely: (1) Russia ought to enter into foreign relations on a basis as broad as possible, establishing an intense economic intercourse with the whole world; (2) this will be possible only by acknowledging the tenets of international law, by acknowledging the financial obligations of the former Tsar Government, by acknowledging the right of property for her own and her foreign citizens, and by the conclusion of normal international agreements, chiefly financial.

The actual situation in Russia, Dr. Benes says, obviously means a compromise by the Soviet Government with Europe. The more intelligent elements in Moscow are aware of this fact, do not conceal it and even admit the postponement of the final world revolution until a score of years later. The ultra-radical elements, however, afraid that this would mean the end of their reign, fight Nicholas Lentini's new policy with all their might. Russia has come to a definite turning point, and Europe is faced with the serious question of either inaugurating an active policy toward Russia, or waiting for better times to come.

Uncertainty on Policy

"This new situation appears in Europe," Dr. Benes states, "under various forms." Reports are daily going about that sundry companies have been launched for the exploitation of Russia; that German capitalists are preparing such and such enterprises in Russia; that international German, English or American concerns are floated with the view of penetrating Russia; moreover, Czechoslovakia is asked to be on her guard not to arrive too late. All this, however, is only evidence of a certain nervousness and uncertainty regarding the policy to be observed toward Russia.

"As a consequence of this, we have defended a policy of non-military intervention, starting from the conviction that Russia is only to be relieved by a lasting reconstructive policy, and especially by a great economic intervention."

"It is, and always was, quite clear to us that the only possible way for the reconstruction of Russia is the presence of Europe's representatives in Moscow, the control of Russian economics, of Russian politics, of the Russian Soviet army, and of Russia's propaganda."

A simultaneous intensive economic penetration of Russia from all sides is essential. Any other form of relief is impossible today, and will be impossible for a long time to come. An eventual collapse of the Soviet régime would save nothing, if not accompanied by the measures mentioned above. There lies the aim of our Russian policy.

"If the international situation of today explains the existence of similar views in sundry states, then it will be possible to provoke a conference where these policies could be discussed."

Protestant Women Organize

TORONTO, Ont., March 4 (Special Correspondence)—A new organization to be known as the Protestant Federation of Patriotic Women of Canada has just been formed here "for the purpose of maintaining British institutions which are the civil and spiritual liberty of all citizens." Other objects in view are to exercise the franchise in the best interests of the country; to foster a sound and intelligent tolerance of one another's conscientious religious convictions; to arrange for lectures and addresses by competent persons on subjects of Canadian interest; to support a wise and selected immigration policy; to promote the use of the English language in the public schools of Canada, and to advocate that public money be spent on public institutions only.

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Upper left—Inclined type of crawler tractor used for loading snow into trucks

Lower left—Novel rotary broom for bridges

Upper right—A snow fighting "caterpillar"

Lower right—Flame-heated hopper discharges water into manhole, one of many new devices

NEW YORK SAVES MILLIONS A DAY BY CONQUERING SNOW

City Uses 750 Trucks, Plows, Brooms and Other Equipment, Including a Finnish Snow Eater and 19,000 Men, to Clear Its 951 Miles of Streets

NEW YORK, March 7 (Special)—The story of how New York is conquering snow-blockades is a narrative of progress in mechanical achievement as well as a great triumph in civic economy. The municipality by expending about \$600,000 in clearing its 951 miles of streets, representing the main traffic arteries, during and following each snowstorm, saves the business interests of the city an average loss estimated at \$5,000,000 a day. This winter to date four snow precipitations have entailed a total municipal outlay of about \$2,400,000, representing the clearing of 33,000,000 square yards of surface area a storm by 13,000 men—in addition to the regular force of 6000 employees in the service of the Department of Street Cleaning, or approximately 19,000 snow removers.

Newest Broom for Bridges

The latest snow-fighting device to be added to the New York City equipment is the Fox rotary snow broom, built especially for the needs of the department of street cleaning. This entire outfit, consisting of a unit composed of steel framework with 50-horse power engine installed at one end, and a rotary broom in front, similar to those used by traction companies to clean car tracks, is set bodily on a five-ton heavy chassis.

The engine drives the broom at the rate of about 300 revolutions a minute and experiments have proved the implement to be of marked usefulness, especially for clearing snow from the bridges spanning the East River between the boroughs of Manhattan and Queens.

The new rotary snow broom is essentially a bridge clearing machine, throwing the snow, as it does, on both sides of the roadway over the railings into the river 135 feet below. Its value is less in street-brushing work because the snow is scattered by it over the sidewalks and against buildings and windows. New York's famous interborough bridges, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Williamsburg and Queensboro will be the main operating bases of the new rotary snow brooms when they are needed.

Caterpillar Push Plows

Fifty-five-ton Holt caterpillar tractors equipped with push plows for plowing snow, also 100 Cleveland two-ton tractors to pull Climax four-wheeled snow plows of the horse-drawn type are included in the New York City snow-removing apparatus, said to be the most complete and efficient in the world. The latter model of tractor is equipped with an eight-foot blade. After opening up traffic lanes by plowing the snow and pushing it



either to the sides or center of street (being supplied with push plow in addition to Climax pulled plows), the two-ton tractor is next engaged to push the snow piles into sewer manholes wherever proper sewers are available. This type, together with the five-ton variety of truck, is also used in the carting of snow to be dumped in the North and East rivers or sewers large enough to take it in quantity. Equipment includes three five-ton wrecking trucks for use in the three boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, Queens and Richmond boroughs having their own bureau of street cleaning.

The department of street cleaning has purchased two snow-loading machines and has contracted for four additional ones. These dump from five to ten cubic yards of snow a minute into trucks for removal.

Mounted on a crawler type tractor the loading machine scoops the snow to be dumped onto a cross conveyor, from which in turn it is dropped into the trucks that move along with the loading machine. Eighty-seven five-ton Pierce-Arrow trucks were recently purchased by the city to be used with dump bodies in snow-removal work.

Thus it may readily be understood how great a snow-fighting battery has been developed by the New York City authorities just in the last two years in order to avert blockades of consequence.

Finnish Snow-Eater

It is only right to state that a liberal attitude is maintained by the officials of the New York department of street cleaning toward those having new ideas to offer in the way of experimental devices, one of which is the form of a snow melter has just been tried out officially. This is a mechanism patented in Finland and which, according to its sponsors, "eats the snow."

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ing effect on snow when it is shoveled into the hopper of the "snow melter" from Helsinki, the water resulting from the rapid thawing process being made to flow into gutter or manhole. This particular device has had the attention of street cleaning department officials along with others deemed worthy of a tryout. This policy of liberality toward inventors seeking to reduce snow problems in large cities is commendable and augurs well for the taking of increased precautions during winter on the part of the New York City department of street cleaning and snow removal.

Canadian National Railways to alter fuel system on the car ferries from coal to oil-burning equipment. A change will also be made in the stoking apparatus at the round house and other yard buildings of the railway.

JAPANESE MISSION TO BRITAIN LEAVES

Business Men Praise Value of Cooperation

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Attention is directed to the value of international trade missions just now by the termination of the visit of the commercial mission from Japan, which was successful in every way. So distinguished was the party that the Japanese Ambassador declared that most Japanese business men were in England, and Japan, in that respect, was empty.

One of the most interesting items in the program of the visit was the meeting between the Japanese Business Men's Mission and the Federation of British Industries, which represents no less than £4,000,000,000 of capital. The president of this vast association said that the need for closer cooperation between the business men of all nations has never been so great as in these times of world wide depression in which the interdependence of all nations had been so forcibly brought home to them. Treaties of alliance and other instruments negotiated between governments so far as they went, but it was in the close intercourse between the subjects of one country and another promoted by cordial trade relations that the real ties of friendship were to be found.

Japan's present industrial position, and the reliance she placed upon Britain, were referred to by M. Janao Manjo, who said that the British method and system in building up her industries and trade were responsible in no small measure for Japan's industrial position of today. The last few years had been a period of great anxiety in the industrial life of Japan. There had been some important failures, but their bankers had done remarkably well and he believed that the crisis was past. If the reduction in the cost of living could be properly adjusted he thought that they would be able to pull through all right. Japan was looking to Britain and he believed that she would not look in vain.

The Lord Mayor of London, in speaking of the mission, also referred to the international trade cooperation aspect of the visit. The financial, economic and industrial problems resulting from the war were still unsettled and were a matter of vital concern to the world at large. There could be no progress or development until, with the hearty good will of all concerned, they were placed once more upon a substantial basis. Cooperation between Britain and Japan in the solution of these difficulties would be as important as was the whole-hearted and loyal alliance which existed between their two countries during the war.

Sweden Has Anti-Saloon League

WESTERVILLE, O.—Besides the United States, Sweden is the only country that has an anti-saloon league, according to a statement by the World League Against Alcoholism. Other countries have organizations more or less similar to the league, but different in name and make-up.

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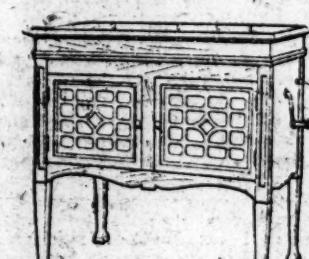
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A Morning Round of Chicago Galleries

Ettore Caser's Italian Paintings on View

CHICAGO, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—Given a brilliant morning with the air crisp with frost, it is easy to adventure forth to find the keynote of artistic achievement recorded in the galleries strung the length of Michigan Boulevard, with the Art Institute pendant between. Art pilgrimages are popular in the middle west owing to the democratic policies of art societies and museums in cooperation with the increasing number of women's and men's clubs awakening to the pleasure of an acquaintance with sculpture and paintings, and a friendly association with artists themselves. During the immediate season the big political organizations, the Union League Club an' the Hamilton Club, and the more social Chicago Athletic Association gave a week to art exhibitions with the reception to artists and the purchase of paintings for their collections.

The Days of Horace

Starting at the north, the sunshine before us this March morning, a stately canvas aglow in the windows of the House of O'Brien, invites us in. Ettore Caser's in new pictures sent from Italy are here. It was worth while for Mr. Caser to go abroad to evoke these modern impressions of scenes that inspired the Piranesi and Hubert Robert in the long ago. Mr. Caser at the high tide of his career imparts an emotional quality to his idealized pictures of the ruins of Roman palaces and compositions of figures with the suggestions of the vineyard as in the idyllic days of Horace and the poets.

Across the Boulevard Bridge to which architectural decorations are on the way, one comes to Thurber's gallery, wherein Sigurd Schod, a Scandinavian, probably of sea-faring inheritance, is showing the paintings of Brittany executed this winter. A sincere painting always awakens a response in a receptive thought. If a painting or piece of sculpture fails to stir the thought of one among the many onlookers, then it belongs to the "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal" in a vain show. And so a meeting with Mr. Schod's sea and shore paintings has its joyful side as there is a recognition of northern waters and blowing winds that throw the surf in jeweled lights upon the rocks. His fishermen belong to an enchanted land invested in rainbow color, and reality and fancy blend in the vision of nymphs with streaming hair afloat in an opalescent atmosphere, while the Breton folk toll on the shore.

Provincetown to Bermuda

Not far from the boulevard is the winter show of paintings by Joseph Birren, a Chicago artist who has found his inspiration at Provincetown and Bermuda as well as in the forest preserve near home. Mr. Birren's landscapes, many peopled with picturesque personages, are an individual contribution to contemporary painting. They fill a gallery at Marshall Field & Co.'s, midsummer greens under June skies happy and convincing in their naturalism.

It is not to be forgotten that America's earliest stirring to poetry and philosophy were close to nature at Concord, Mass., and that the first American school or group of recognized painters were the Hudson River men. In a measure this consoles a viewer in the face of a dozen landscape displays. It may be that this outlook upon nature will act as an antidote to the artificial call of the city. Far better to dwell in imagination among the lofty mountains of California, painted by Ballard Williams, and shown for the first time at Anderson's than to have the vision constrained by city skyscrapers. Frederick Ballard Williams shows the fruits of culture and his association with richly garbed figures in fresco in the decorative canvases he has sent from his studio in recent years in his latest work.

From the West Coast

The memory naturally turns to Keith, Wendt, Wachtel and Payne as masters of the western coast and with them Mr. Williams makes a distinct appearance, with offerings of his own in valleys with luxuriant foliage, sunlit and suggestively cool and fragrant. The painter who leads the viewer to forget the technique in the message is a master. Mr. Williams has passed the cross roads of the experimentalist. He knows how to do what he wants to do. The surprise of meeting fresh undertakings by an artist familiar in certain ways before the public, is the encouraging emotion that keeps alive the enthusiasm of writers and critics on the watch towers of art evolution.

Wilson Irvine's midwinter return from his studio at Lyme, Conn., is celebrated in an exhibition of 25 paintings of landscapes made nearly within a stone's throw of Lyme, at the Carson Pirie Scott & Co. Galleries. Mr. Irvine paints the veiled half-tones of autumn and the early spring in a manner that suggests the subtle intuitions of one who tries to translate the tender moods of these seasons.

The time was, when a big department store was known as an establishment remote from the fine arts. However, in all sincerity it can be made clear that under the direction of Erwin Barrie, himself a painter and collector, the department of paintings of one of Chicago's largest shops, is as wisely conducted as an expert in modern business enterprise would ask. The galleries are carefully decorated and lighted for the hanging of pictures, and in the course of the winter there has been a succession of exhibitions of paintings by Robert Vonnoh, Walter Ufer, Wilson Irvine and sculpture by Beasie Potter Vonnoh, the latter having installed an never before to advantage. Hospitality rules, as it does in all Chicago galleries, whether the viewer is a patron or only a passer-by. Of the organization of art festivals at Aurora, Rockford, Springfield and Joliet under the direction of Mr. Barrie more must be said later.

Ackermann's Rowlandson water

colors and drawings, turn back the page a century and longer to a caricaturist and illustrator whose satirical and amusing qualities furnish perennial entertainment. It was no light task to assemble this collection in which one finds the prints dear to the connoisseur of British art. But the Chicago house of Ackermann has yielded to western enterprise and is maintaining a gallery of American paintings representative of the New York and Boston men and women, Abbott Thayer, Childe Hassam, Henry Goldie Dearle, Bruce Crane and their contemporaries give an all around show of what they have accomplished.

In black and white, the etching and engraving have temptations of their own, especially when the Albert Rouiller Art Galleries give a spur to

jaded curiosity in the hanging of the original lithographs by John Copley and Ethel Gabain (Mrs. John Copley). These young people of the original Senefelder Club in London mastered their technique in the beginning, later to become free to execute their drawings freely and boldly, to grind and grain the stones and to etch thereon and to print the entire editions themselves—evidently a labor of love, judging from results. Here on the walls are groups of Copley's Magicians, Pavlova, "Recruits" and "Refugees" and in the distinctive feminine style more gracious, "L'Enfant Endormi," "Colombine," "The White Door" and two score spirited subjects all from life. This, many will say, is the exhibition of the month.

L. M. M.

Curious Lore of Old Keystones in England

FOUND properly only in classic, Neo-classic and Renaissance architecture, by reason of the gothic styles using the pointed instead of the rounded arch, the emphasized keystone is often in buildings designed in those styles, made an interesting decorative feature.

It can of course, be made to carry any variety of design; but in the great majority of instances, keystones are sculptured with what are styled "keystone-masks." These features of an arch serve to temper with a delicate grace the often severe simplicity of a classic or Palladian building.

There is a good deal of curious and little-suspected lore appertaining to keystone decoration. Perhaps the most interesting is that which belongs to the story of those which may be found in the central arch of the bridge at Henley-on-Thames, a fine structure of five arches, built in 1789. The keystone-masks, two in number, look respectively up and down the river, and show sculptured faces representing those of the conventional river personifications, Isis and Tamesis.

They are really admirable examples of the sculptor's art. Isis displays a woman's head, while Father Thames is bearded with little fishes peeping out of his matted hair, and bulrushes decoratively disposed about his temples.

These masks were sculptured by the Hon. Mrs. Anne Seymour Damer at the time when Henley Bridge was being built resided at Park Place, hard by. She was cousin to Horace Walpole, for whom she carved an eagle so exquisitely that he wrote before it a Latin inscription to the effect that not Praxiteles, the famous sculptor of old Greece, had done the work, but Anne Damer.

In Somerset House Water-Gate

There are several good examples of sculptured keystones in London. The Thames figures finely in a conventional head on the widespread arch of what was once a water-gate of Somerset House. Unhappily for the old-time water-front dignity of that great range of government buildings, it is a water gate no longer; since 1869, the Thames has been embanked. On this keystone, fruit and flowers are twined amid the patriarchal locks of Father Thames, and swans' heads meet upon his wrinkled forehead. Several well-chiseled keystone masks decorate the lower range of windows on the Strand front of Somerset House. They were sculptured by Nollekens and are supposed to typify the rivers Trent, Severn and others.

There are a good many decorative keystones on Wren's city churches. In general, they are of one type; a highly-favored theme at that period: cherub's heads. Such a one may be observed over the western doorway of St. Brides, Fleet Street; a chubby cherub's head, with four wings disposed about it, and underneath a cartouche inscribed "Dominus Dei." In the Guildhall Museum, which is housed in a gloomy crypt, are some keystones from seventeenth century London buildings demolished of recent years; notably one with a rather endearing little head set amid drapery and dated 1671. Some of this type still remain on some old houses in Paternoster Row.

Smilng Faces, Domestic Preference

Another Guildhall Museum exhibit of this sort is a keystone mask from Spital Square. There was toward the close of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the next, as there is now, a kind of rage for classicism, but the buildings were of a massive conception. Many of the small houses built then are yet to be seen in the undistinguished streets of what at the time were the suburbs of London. Paris of the Marylebone Road, the Cisner Road and the Old Kent Road display those old ideals, and many of the houses there bear keystone masks over their arched doorways. They were not sculptured, but cast in plaster from molds. There are perhaps half a dozen different patterns; among them a flagitious Minerva with a melancholy countenance and a preposterous feathered helmet. But smiling faces seem to have been the favorites.

In the precincts of those haunts of lawyers, the Middle and the Inner Temple, the respective barges of those legal Templars are plentifully in evidence; and the keystone of Middle

Temple archway exhibits a striking sculpture of the paschal lamb and flag, the emblem of that honorable society, with the date 1884. Lincoln's Inn has also an archway with an excellent keystone mask in a Renaissance design.

Staple Inn, Holborn, that old inn of Chancery, is a Dickens landmark

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"Well, dear boy," I replied, "teaching is an art one must learn for oneself."

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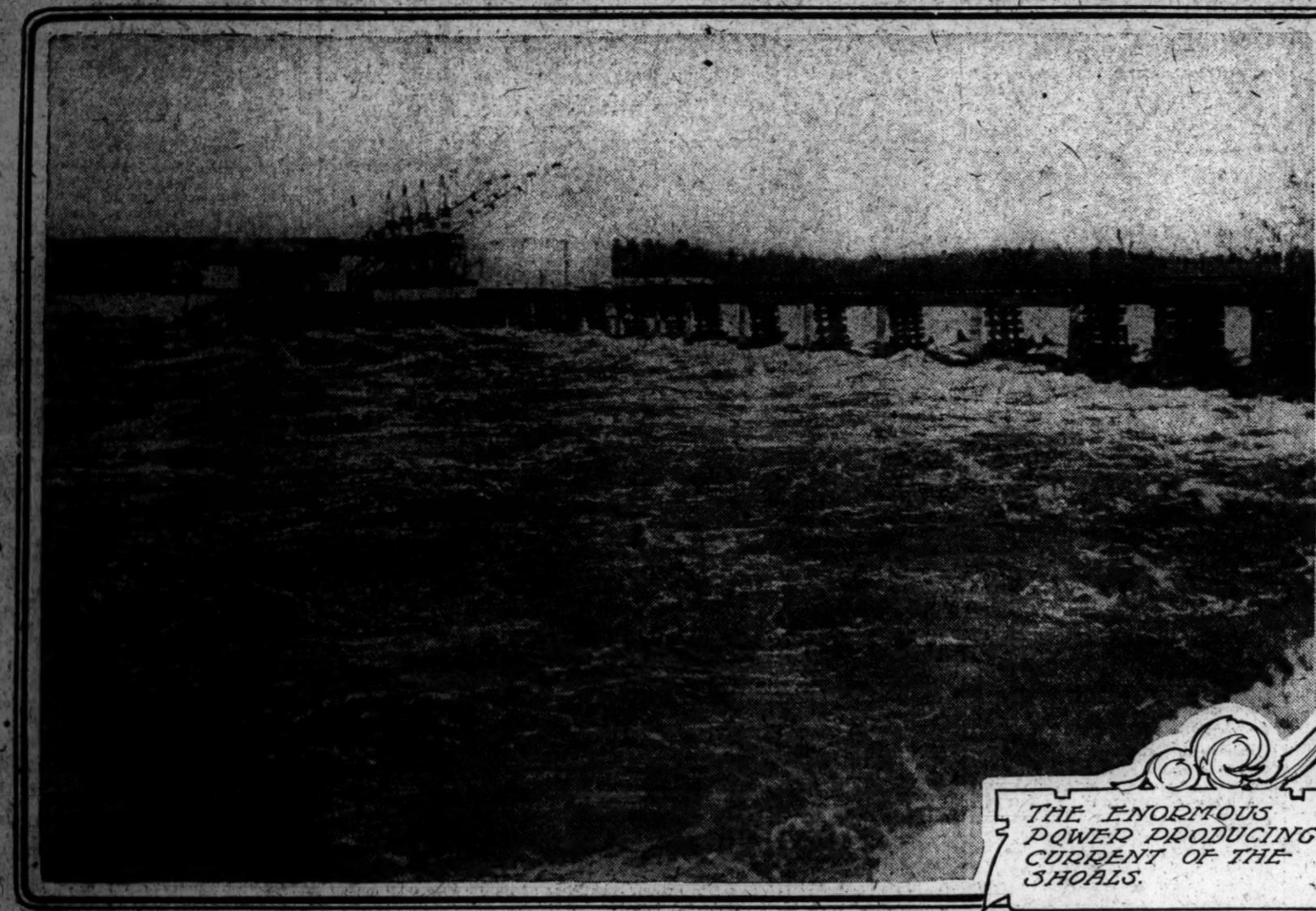
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Farmers and Financiers Are Chief Combatants in the Battle of Muscle Shoals



EXTERIOR OF ONE OF THE IMMENSE PLANTS.



Henry Ford Big Figure In Century-Old Issue

FOR more than a century the Muscle Shoals section of the Tennessee River has been the subject of intermittent consideration by the Congress of the United States.

Throughout most of this time the possibilities of the Muscle Shoals remained practically unknown to the general public. Congress knew of them because of the efforts that were made, every now and then, to obtain federal appropriations for their development. The water power interests were informed, because it is their business to keep in touch with water power sites in every section of the United States.

America entered the World War and the government hastened the development of the project, on which more or less desultory work already had been done, chiefly because its power was useful in operating a nitrate plant.

The war ended. Liquidation of all the activities of the government, over and above its normal functions, was ordered. The War Department announced its desire to dispose of the Muscle Shoals property to private interests.

And then—along came Henry Ford.

Public Awakened

With the publication of the Ford offer there came a sudden awakening on the part of the American public to the fact that here was a business proposition involving many millions of dollars. Moreover, Henry Ford wanted it. What did Mr. Ford want?

Henry Ford may get Muscle Shoals or he may not—and by Muscle Shoals is meant the entire project, which includes power dams, power plants and nitrate plants. But there's little doubt that his appearance as a bidder is the greatest factor in making the public sit up and wonder what it is all about.

The Muscle Shoals cover a stretch of 17 miles of the Tennessee River, beginning near Florence, Ala. In that 17 miles the river has a fall of 133 feet. The result is that the water races with tremendous swiftness down the shoals; hence the desire to harness it for the benefit of industry.

Canal First Project

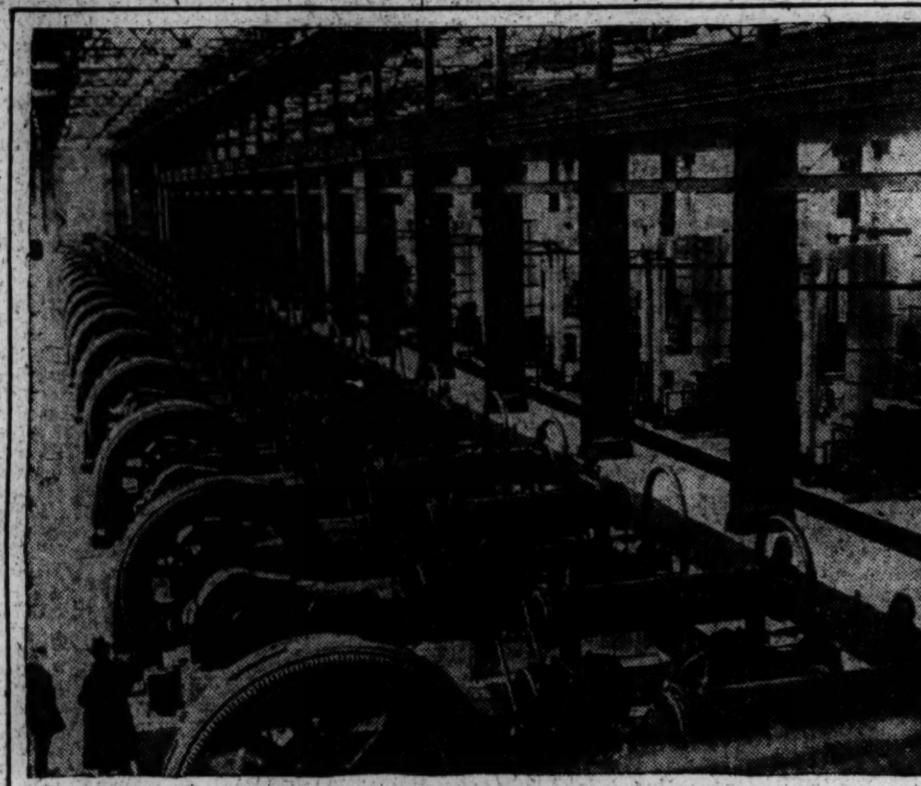
In 1820 Congress was first asked to appropriate money for a ship canal which would enable the river boats to avoid the rapids on their way to and from Florence, the head of navigation on the Tennessee. The canal was to be 16 miles long with 11 locks; it was not completed for decades, although some work was done on it from time to time. It was finally opened for navigation in 1890, but was not successful because of its condition. Ten years later engineers recommended that a new dam be built near Florence to aid navigation on the river and to assist in the development of power.

Congress, in 1914, appropriated money for diamond drilling to determine whether there was sufficient foundation for the type of dam recommended by the army engineers. The experiment showed that satisfactory foundations existed and a survey was made of the lands that would be inundated by the proposed dam.

Citizens of the community took options on the property in behalf of the government, pending appropriation of funds for its purchase.

Armistic Fished Operations

This was the situation when the demand for nitrates for explosives during the war caused the government to take hold of the partly completed project and build nitrate factories. They had barely started running when the armistice came and, when war ended, the project was practically shut down and left in care of army engineers. The various plants and machinery, which have been idle for three years, are said by experts to be in excellent condition. There is a



HIGH-PRESSURE COMPRESSORS AT THE LIQUID AIR PLANT.



INTERIOR OF LIQUID AIR PLANT SHOWING COMPRESSION TANKS.

A ROW OF WAR WORKERS' HOMES ERECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

morrow. He gave notice that he would move to submit an order providing that the Governor appoint delegates to confer with delegates of contiguous New England States and New York on daylight saving and its effects. The measure for extending the daylight saving period from five to seven months was postponed, also.

Citizenship Classes Proposed

In connection with its Americanization campaign the Americanization Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has requested the Boston School Committee to conduct an extra session of citizenship classes in the Lincoln School Building, South Boston, for the benefit of some 150 residents of the City Point District. Regular sessions of the evening schools will close on April 11. The committee hopes to have the course include sewing, millinery and embroidery for women.

Carmen's Union Changes Headquarters

More centrally located headquarters have been secured by the Boston Street Carmen's Union, which on March 15 will transfer its offices to room No. 20, Kimball Building, No. 18 Tremont Street. Regular meetings of the union will be held in outside halls. For several years the headquarters have been at Pay Hall, 119 Washington Street.

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STATE INSURANCE HEARING DELAYED

Committee Accedes to Request of Number of Persons Unable to Be Present Today

Owing to the inability of several persons wishing to be heard in support of the bill for establishment of a "Massachusetts state fund for the purpose of insuring the liability of employers" to be present today, the joint legislative Committee on Judiciary adjourned the hearing on the bill to next Tuesday. A number who wished to be heard were recorded as for or against the bill. One of those who could not be present today was Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

A recurrent issue, appearing for legislative action in one form or another for 11 years, this measure has always been the occasion for an active contest. It is urged by its petitioners, the state branch of the Federation of Labor, as providing means to an efficient and coordinated administration of the workers' compensation laws. It is opposed as an unnecessary expense to the people of the Commonwealth and as putting the State in the private business of insurance.

Provisions of Bill

The bill provides that a fund be created, to be known as the Massachusetts State Fund "for the purpose of insuring the liability of employers to pay the compensation provided by general laws." After the date when the act becomes effective, the bill says, or after the expiration of existing policies, all insurance under the compensation laws shall be under the fund.

"The Massachusetts State Fund," the measure reads, "shall be administered by the industrial accident board of the Department of Industrial Accidents. The Massachusetts State Fund shall consist of all premiums received and paid into the fund, all property and securities acquired by and through the use of moneys belonging to the fund, and all interest earned upon such moneys. The fund shall be administered without any liability on the part of the Commonwealth beyond the amount thereof, except as hereinafter provided, and shall be applicable to the payment of losses sustained by subscribers thereto, and to the payment of expenses as provided herein."

The measure continues that enactment carries with it the presumption of acceptance by every employer and employee to pay and accept compensation. Exception is provided, with acceptance a privilege if desired, and if made on due notice. Contracts of service between employer and employee covered by the act would be presumed to continue, and subsequent contracts made to conform. Every employer accepting the compensation under the provisions of the act would be liable, to the extent of the provisions of the general laws, to the provisions of the general laws, to the employee.

State Treasurer Custodian

Custodianship of the fund would be vested in the treasurer of the Commonwealth, he having the power to invest funds and make disbursements, after being authorized by any two members of the board charged with its administration. The board would have full power to appoint an attorney, a manager of the fund and other assistants. The bill authorizes the treasurer to advance sums not exceeding \$50,000 for the payment of claims. A surplus would be built up by setting aside 10 per cent of the premiums collected from employers until \$100,000 was reached, then 5 per cent would be set aside.

The Commonwealth would bear the expenses of the fund until July 1, 1924, and the bill provides that \$100,000 may be expended from the treasury for this purpose. Excessive demands would be met by advancing of the money by the Commonwealth in exchange for the promissory notes of the fund. The board would be empowered to distribute the subscribers in accord with the nature of their business; decide premiums and dividends, and make and enforce reasonable rules to enhance safety on the premises of a subscriber.

In conclusion the measure provides for notification of employees. It provides that default in the payments of a subscriber may be set by civil action on the part of the Commonwealth. It requires that employers subscribing keep a record of employees and wages subject to the call of the board, and specifies action in the event of violation of this provision. The act would become effective on Dec. 1, 1922.

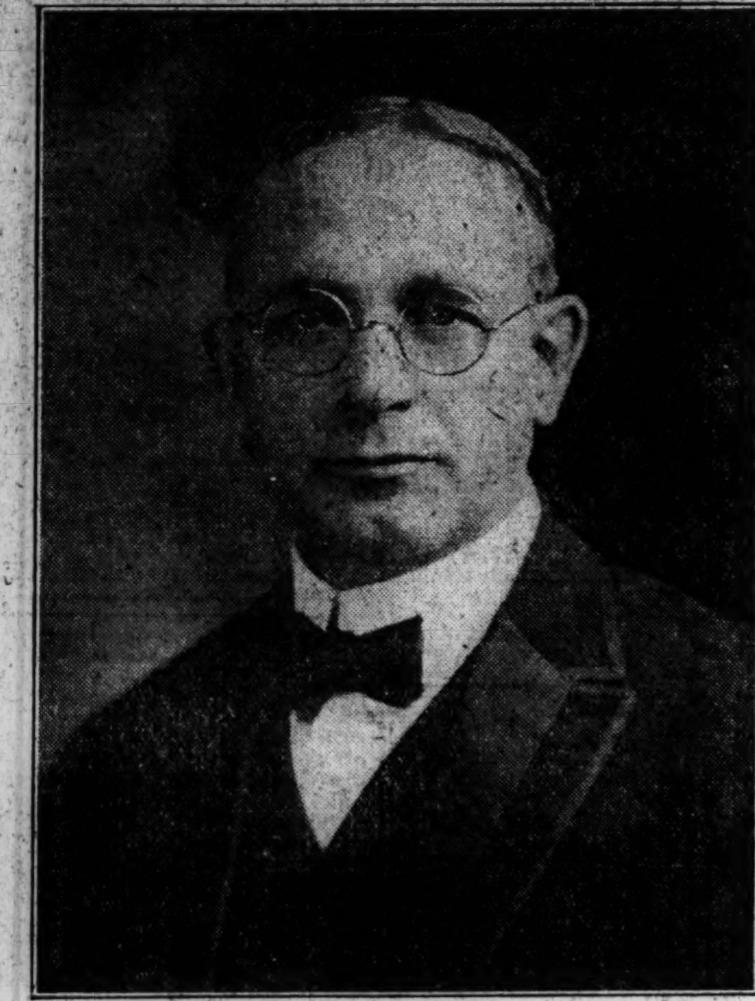
HAVERHILL BOY WINS PRIZE FOR GARDENING

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 8 (Special Correspondence)—Kenneth R. Leighton, 22, Seventh Avenue, 14 years old, is the county champion ship prize winner in gardening, last year, having the best record of any garden club member in Essex County. Records were kept by the county extension office at the agricultural school. The prize will be a week trip to the State Agricultural School at Amherst in July or August with all expenses paid. He plans to enter the state institution next fall.

His work was particularly commendable because of the difficulties to be overcome. His garden was in the corner of a farm bordering on Captain's Pond, 5400 square feet of ground being planted. The land was stony and in poor condition. It had not been plowed for eight years. Unable to procure a farmer to harrow the ground, he raked it carefully. Hard and continuous work resulted in a good crop which was disposed of to the campers at the pond.

He received first prize for having the best garden in the city and first prize book bank for the best garden in his school section in addition to the prize for being champion of Essex county.

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John H. Bartlett

First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States

CONCORD, N. H., March 7 (Special Correspondence)—John H. Bartlett, the new First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, is one of the best-known men in New Hampshire. He is a native of Sunapee. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1894, and supported himself by teaching school while he studied law and got admitted to the New Hampshire bar.

President McKinley appointed Mr. Bartlett postmaster of Portsmouth and President Roosevelt reappointed him. In 1908 he was prominent at the Portsmouth Peace Conference, at which the Russo-Japanese War was settled. He served in the state Legislature in 1917-18, and was Governor in 1919 and 1920. He was delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention in 1920, pledged to Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood for President.

Besides his law practice, Mr. Bartlett has been publisher of the Portsmouth Times, head of moving picture companies and is now president of an insurance company and of a bank. When Martin A. Morrison resigned last year from the presidency of the United States Civil Service Commission, Governor Bartlett was named to succeed him. As president of the commission, Mr. Bartlett injected some

new ideas into the department, prominent among them the suggestion that the civil service tests should include a test of character which should be more important than a test of education.

Mr. Bartlett was the most aggressive Governor New Hampshire has had in many years. He was radical in many of his plans, but never lacked courage and persistence to see them through. His administration was marked by a complete reorganization of the state educational system, by which the present New Hampshire public school system and Americanization schools have been created. He also urged and secured an abolition of the State Board of Control, which held all the power of management of state institutions, and set up in its place a number of boards of trustees for institutions, a system which has saved the State a great deal of money and provided more efficient management.

Mr. Bartlett is an orator of ability. During the presidential campaign, his services were employed by the Republican National Committee in several states. He has a brother, Mott L. Bartlett, who is state fish and game commissioner of New Hampshire and a partner, Albert Hislop, he is one of the five state executive councilors.

Home Economics for Boys' Success in Idaho School

Leading Athletes Among Those Who Study Problems of Food, Clothing, Budgets, and Duties of a Host

Home economics for boys! Such a course was introduced into the Twin Falls (Ida.) High School last year by Miss Mary Ruth Fisher, supervisor of home economics. Several years ago a similar course was instituted in the Phillips Brooks School, Dorchester, by Henry B. Hall, then the master, and was a big success. In the Tresscott School, Hyde Park, under Stanley A. Starratt, the boys were encouraged to do similar work at home and about the school building after school hours, and in times of celebration brought cake, doughnuts, and other delicious edibles to the school. A regular course in these subjects for Boston schoolboys has been proposed from the outside, but so far nothing definite has been accomplished.

Begun with some misgiving, although with a firm conviction that it was a needed study, Miss Fisher's course was brought to a triumphant finish. The boys were unanimously of opinion that it should be a year in length rather than a semester, and that it should be made compulsory. But let no teacher think it an easy task. The work required of the teacher is immense. To offset it she has or did have in this instance, the enthusiastic cooperation of the boys. The school librarian said that in no course offered by the high school had the reference reading ever been done so faithfully by the whole class.

Athletes Took Course

It was not effeminate boys who took the course. They were the athletes, included among them were five of the "all-state" football boys, four of the first team basketball players and the "all-state" sprinter.

The work was divided into six units: food, textiles and clothing, budgets, emergencies, duties of a host, cookery.

Under the head of foods the boys studied their own food habits, learned to distinguish between the good and bad, and to select meals from various hotel and restaurant menu cards.

Surprising interest was shown in the second unit, clothing and textiles. It was a practical, mainly interest wholly distinct from vanity. The manufacture, use, care and adulteration of the four textile fabrics, wool, cotton, silk and linen, were studied and the fabrics were tested in the laboratory. The cleaning of clothing was discussed. They also mended, pressed and folded for packing; considered color combinations and discussed what to wear. Following the course purchases were made more intelligent.

ELECTION EXPENSES ARE TO BE LIMITED

A scale of expenditure of funds in an election campaign is provided in a bill reported favorably yesterday by the legislative committee on election laws. The measure provides for maximum sums to be expended in primary and election campaigns respectively. Under the bill the candidates for United States Senator and Governor would be authorized to spend \$500 each in the primaries, and \$10,000 in the elections. The five candidates on the state ticket below the Governor would be limited to \$3000 in the first campaign and \$6000 in the second. The candidate for representative to Congress is provided the same figures. State senators would be limited to \$1000 in each campaign; state representatives in a triple district to \$300 and \$600; in double districts \$400 in each campaign, and in single districts, \$200 each. Any other candidate may spend for election as much as \$40 for every 1000 registered voters, but not more than \$1500 for a primary and \$3000 for an election except in the cases specified.

NEW INCOME TAX RULES COMPILED

"Official Rule Book" Just Issued Shows Change in Computing Capital Net Gain

Rules for the computation of capital net gain and for determining gain or loss from the sale or exchange of property for the income tax are the most important changes disclosed in the new Treasury Regulations 62, issued last week, interpreting the Revenue Act of 1921 and superseding regulations 45. Since the income tax law was passed many new rulings and decisions affecting various sections have been made, and these are all embodied in the new regulations which become the official income tax rule book.

In computing capital net gain, it is provided that the taxpayer, other than a corporation, may, if he so desires, state separately in his return his net gain on sales or exchanges of capital assets, and that he may pay on such capital net gain a flat tax of 12½ per cent in lieu of the tax he would otherwise pay on the same income under Section 210. This latter section provides that a partial tax shall be computed on the basis of the ordinary net income at the regular rate, and the total tax shall be this amount, plus 12½ per cent of the capital net gain. On his net income from other sources, termed "ordinary net income," he would be taxed under Section 210.

Alternative Provided

If however, the taxpayer elects to segregate his capital net gain, his total tax on the aggregate amount of both kinds of income must be at least 12½ per cent thereof. The term "capital assets" is defined to mean property of any kind whatever acquired and held by the taxpayer for profit or investment for more than two years, whether or not connected with his trade or business, not including property (for example, a dwelling) held for personal use or consumption of the taxpayer or his family, or stock in trade of the taxpayer, or other property of a kind included in an inventory.

"Capital gain" is taxable gain from the sale or exchange of capital assets, while "capital loss" is deductible loss resulting from the sale of capital assets.

The other important ruling affecting federal income taxpayers concerns the basis for determining gain or loss from sale or exchange of property. The basis for determining this gain or loss is the cost of the property, or in the case of property which should be included in the inventory, its latest inventory value. But in the case of property acquired before March 1, 1913, when its fair market value as of that date is in excess of its cost, the gain to be included in gross income is the excess of the amount realized thereon over such fair market value. Also in the case of property acquired before March 1, 1913, when its fair market value as of that date is lower than its cost, the deductible loss is the excess of such fair market value over the amount realized thereon.

Example Is Given

No gain or loss is recognized in the case of property sold or exchanged at more than cost, but at less than its market value as of March 1, 1913, or at less than cost but at more than its fair market value on March 1, 1913.

An illustration would be the exchange of a house for a bond. The bond cannot be disposed of, therefore no gain or loss can be determined until the bond is actually sold. The gain or loss is the difference between the cost of the house and what is realized from the sale of the bond.

Another interesting ruling is in regard to corporation life insurance. Under the old law and regulations, the proceeds of life insurance policies, paid to a corporation as beneficiary, constituted gross income of the corporation to the extent that the amount received by the corporation exceeded undeductible premiums paid by the corporation. This is changed under the new law and regulations. Corporation beneficiaries are no longer discriminated against in that they, like individuals, partnerships and estates, are no longer to include as a part of gross income the proceeds of life insurance policies reserved by them upon the payment of the policy.

TOWN MEETING CHANGE ADOPTED

Winchester Will Make Effort at Ending "Packed" Votes

WINCHESTER, Mass., March 8—A count of 1331 "yes" and 360 "no" votes on the proposition at Monday's town election at Winchester, to change town meeting procedure, makes it certain that an experiment of interest to all students of local government will be tried there. It will be an effort to prevent "packed" town meetings.

With a 1910 population of 10,485, and 4436 voters registered in the same year, Winchester has a town hall that will hold only about 1000. Town meetings "packed" for or against some proposition of candidate, are therefore possible. But with the going into effect of the change now authorized, any legislation enacted at a town meeting where the attendance is 1000 or more will not become operative for five days after the meeting. If within that time a petition signed by 100 or more voters is filed with the town clerk, asking that any vote of the meeting, or motion rejected, shall be submitted by ballot to all the voters of the town, there will be such a referendum and final determination of the question by ballot.

The change will not limit the right of anyone to propose measures, to vote or to debate. The committee on town meeting procedure, which proposed it, say it will permit the town meeting to become adapted to the needs of a large town whose voters do not desire city government.

REGIONAL PLANNING URGED FOR THE BOSTON DISTRICT

Canadian Expert Declares Decentralized Community Offers Excellent Opportunity—Metropolitan Planning Board Might Be the First Step



By staff photographer

Thomas Adams

City Planner who tells of natural advantages of Boston

Industries in the Boston metropolitan district are naturally decentralized, and since the Massachusetts capital city is a logical distributing center, about all that is needed is proper cooperation between the different municipalities, said Thomas Adams in his lecture on regional planning yesterday afternoon in the Graduate School of Landscape Architecture, Robinson Hall, Harvard University. Mr. Adams is town planning adviser to the Canadian Government and a director of the National Conference on City Planning of the United States. This lecture was the last of a series of four lectures on regional planning delivered by Mr. Adams in the School of Landscape Architecture of Harvard in the last month.

According to Prof. James Sturgis Pray, chairman of the School of Landscape Architecture, it is the policy of the school in giving professional instruction in city planning to invite prominent outside men to lecture on subjects of vital interest to students of city planning. This was in line with this policy that Mr. Adams was recently nominated a member of the visiting committee to the School of Landscape Architecture by the Board of Overseers of Harvard.

Relation to Home Rule

In his lecture Mr. Adams said consideration of the regional plan in connection with the local city plans of the various cities and towns in the metropolitan district should not encroach upon the rights of the municipal districts but tend to make the local plans more efficacious and simplify their problems. He believes that if regional planning were clearly understood it would answer the question now existing as to home rule in towns in the metropolitan area.

In this connection Mr. Adams pointed out the simplicity of the Boston region with its 50-odd cities and towns, as compared with London's problem of securing the cooperation of some 117 different districts. It was accomplished in London by bringing together of all the districts involved in a conference wherein an agreement was reached on an arterial system of roads over a territory of 10,000 square miles with a population of 8,000,000. In the Boston metropolitan district there is a population of 1,748,000, 1,000,000 being outside of the city of Boston, over an area of 507 square miles. He showed that while Boston proper had increased in population 11 per cent in the 10-year period ending in 1920, the immediate outside areas have increased 21 per cent. Medford has increased 68 per cent. This shows the tendency of decentralization and the necessity for considering the problems of the whole region together, Mr. Adams said.

Progress Made

Boston has made great progress in its development of a metropolitan park system and in its treatment of the water supply and sewerage systems, he said. But he thought conditions worse in Boston than in most cities in regard to definite information and knowledge of properties, topography and accurate surveys of boundaries. As an example he said the town of North Allston has no city plan, no map showing the sub-surface drainage of the city.

An accurate survey of the whole metropolitan region was declared necessary before a regional plan could be made. A survey would also "fill the need of getting a proper basis for assessment."

He praised the work of the Boston City Planning Board under the leadership of Ralph Adams Cram, but said it was handicapped by lack of financial support. He declared the present appropriation of \$10,000 for city planning in Boston absurd, adding that it would take approximately \$100,000 for a complete survey of Boston alone.

"Boston is a distributing center rather than a manufacturing city, therefore it is all the more important that an accurate regional survey be made, paying particular attention to the transportation problem, highways, railroads and waterways," said Mr. Adams.

Little Cooperation

At present there is very little cooperation between the 50-odd cities and towns in the metropolitan district. Mr. Adams emphasized the great need for cooperation in making up a regional plan. He said regional planning would not affect the power of each municipality to make its own

ACTIVE AID ASKED BY LIBERTY LEAGUE

Compulsory School Medical Examination Would Be Ended by House Bill

Believers in medical liberty are urged to put forth renewed efforts to abolish compulsory physical examination and the making permanent of records of transient and changing physical conditions in school children, at a hearing on a bill aimed at this result before a committee of the State Legislature. An urgent appeal to those interested to communicate their wishes to their local legislators has been issued by the Medical Liberty League.

House Bill No. 601, as the measure is known, will be heard before the Committee on Public Health at the State House next Monday, March 13, at 10:30 a.m. The league seeks a large attendance there of those interested in medical liberty, and it appeals to its friends and members to write their senator and representatives to support the bill, both in the committee and on the floor of the Legislature.

"Under the law as it now stands," said Henry D. Nunes, manager of the League recently, "children of both sexes in the public schools may be physically examined by the school physician to any extent he may see fit. Detailed records of his observations of the child's physique and such statements as he may elicit by interrogating the child, may be recorded on a card or in a book and kept by the teacher.

"This law has not been effectively enforced until lately. Within the past year, however, the school authorities in some cities have even required girls of high school age to disrobe to the waist and to submit to examination by the school physician. There is a definite tendency all over the state to enforce this law to an extent never before attempted. The law deprives the parents of any right effectively to object. If a parent's objection to the examination of his daughter by a male physician is listened to, it is male concession. The parent can not say that it shall not be done, as a matter of right, under the present law."

House Bill 601, introduced upon the petition of certain Melrose parents, would change the law in this way:

"It would repeal the requirement of keeping a physical record of pupils of some of which are declared to be an outrageous invasion of the rights of privacy.

It would prohibit the undressing of a child, either wholly or partially, for the purpose of examination.

It would give the parent or guardian of a child

FINANCIAL, REAL ESTATE, SHIPPING

QUALITY GOODS IS
EUROPE'S DEMAND

Renewed Inquiry for American Products Displays That Quantity Is Not First Factor

CLEVELAND, March 6 (Special)—Renewed demand for American products along certain well-defined lines, and an increasing indication of a desire on the part of many European importers to differentiate between quality and quantity in goods is reported here by Allen G. Goldsmith, chief of the western Europe division of the United States Department of Commerce, who has been in Cleveland to meet local manufacturers. Mr. Goldsmith, who has recently been in a number of mid-western manufacturing cities, came to Cleveland under the auspices of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

When asked along what lines American manufactured products probably stood the best chance of meeting competition abroad, he said in part:

"The automobile exports of the country are beginning to pick up, especially along the lines of medium-priced and low-priced cars. There is also a decided tendency manifested in certain territories to buy goods on a quality basis and we have been able to put sample machine tools into European countries, even in Switzerland, on a quality basis, alongside the cheaper German article. The partial figures for January show some increase in iron and steel products, which is a hopeful sign, although of course, it is too early to make any definite estimates. Although 1922 will not approach the inflated year of 1920 so far as our foreign trade is concerned, the previous indications seem to be that it will show a good increase over 1921, which in itself is not at all unsatisfactory as compared with the pre-war times."

Foreign Trade Prospects

When asked as to the immediate impetus for an increase of United States foreign trade, Mr. Goldsmith said:

"During the war period, when certain countries were cut off from their regular source of supply, the production capacity in most branches of American industry was considerably increased. At the present time, our own home consumption cannot take all of this increase-surplus. It is essential for purposes of stabilizing our home market that an increasing amount of our production be marketed abroad. This condition has arisen since the war and was not noticeable in pre-war times. For instance, when all other industries in the country were working less than 50 per cent, the National Cash Register Company, by reason of its world-wide markets, never fell under 75 per cent."

"There is a great deal of pessimism abroad about the future of American foreign trade, just as there is about everything else, if one will stop to listen to it. When, however, the pessimist claims that our business is falling off because we are unable to compete with our European competitors, they fail to consider several important factors. A glance at the subject of British foreign trade in 1921 will illustrate what I mean. The primary test figures for that country showed an unfavorable balance of £50,000,000, as compared with an annual favorable balance in 1920 of £165,000,000. These net figures are supposed to include invisible exports, by which is meant freight cargoes, purchase of stock, etc., which are not commodities, but money. The actual visible trade figures for 1921 showed an unfavorable balance of about £176,000,000, as compared with an unfavorable balance of £379,000,000 during 1920. This shows that although the proportion of actual British exports has improved in comparison with the imports, the invisible items only amounted to one-half in 1921 of those of the year previous. The British Board of Trade claims £500,000,000 of invisible exports in 1920 derived from shipping earnings, dividends and interest on foreign investments, insurance and commission savings. This figure apparently has brought approximately £200,000,000 during 1921."

German Competition Overruled

In production Great Britain manufactured 2,500,000 tons of iron in 1921, produced 185,000,000 tons of coal, 3,500,000 tons of steel ingots. During 1920 production of these items was 8,000,000 tons of pig iron, 9,000,000 tons of steel and 225,000,000 tons of coal—an enormous drop for the year. Our condition is no worse than others. As to actual American foreign business during 1921, our exports totaled 2,280,000,000 as compared with 4,465,000,000 in 1920 and with 1,500,000,000 in 1913. This shows an enormous increase still over pre-war figures, but one must always consider the increased price of commodities over prices existing in 1913. So far as

Germany is concerned, the facts reveal that German competition is greatly overrated and American industries by no means in danger of being swamped by cheap German goods. I might go into many figures, but the only thing to be remembered first and foremost is that the United States doesn't stand alone so far as a drop in foreign trade during the present year is concerned.

The second point to be remembered is that foreign trade far exceeds that of pre-war times, even knowing that a large proportion of the foreign trade gained during the war is evidently here to stay. The present industrial situation is not to be attributed alone to lack of exports, but to a reduction of the consumption power of our own people.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is doing all it can to supply proper information for American business men concerning foreign trade relations by means of the divisional organization in the bureau, and by the department's representation abroad we are endeavoring to develop a service which will maintain American foreign trade on the level they have attained since the period of the war and, if possible, advance still more rapidly than we did in the past."

SHIPPING NEWS

Bids for the construction of two steel steamers to be the largest and most commodious oil-burning vessels of the coastwise fleet coming to Boston will soon be asked for by the Eastern Steamship Line, Inc. These two vessels which will measure 401 feet in length and will have a gross tonnage of 5000, will supplant the steamers Calvin Austin and the North Land in the Boston and New York service. The new boats which are expected to be completed in the summer of 1923, will probably reduce the running time three hours.

Although the steamer Connehatta originally sailed from Manchester, Eng., for Boston, on Feb. 13, it was diverted by wireless to Norfolk and will come here later to take on cargo for Manchester. The vessel will call at Baltimore for part cargo.

Groundfish arrivals at the South Boston Fish Pier today were: Steamer Saturn, 69,800, steamer Surf 112,300, steamer Fabia 92,800, schooners Mary De Costa 45,500, Gertrude De Costa 34,500, and the following with fish: Blanche Ring 15,500 pounds, Cormorant 9700, Margaret L. 8600, New Boston 2400, Boat 44 5200. Wholesale dealers' prices: Haddock 24¢/3c. a pound; large cod 4¢/5¢; market cod 3¢/4¢; pollock 5¢/6¢; hake 6¢/6¢; and cusk 2¢/2¢.

Gloucester receipts were lighter today, the gill netters bringing in about 30,000 pounds of groundfish.

Following the hitting of an obstruction in Broad Sound Channel, Finn's Ledge, by the in-bound tank steamer Clement Smith and the subsequent need of repairs costing the well over \$50,000, the United States army engineers made an extensive examination of the channel, it was announced today. The adjacent waters were thoroughly swept with wire cables, but no obstruction was found. The combination bell and gas buoy No. 1 was found to have shifted from its position, however. This was reported to the superintendent of lighthouses of this district.

Sale of barge Northern No. 8, which was announced for tomorrow, has been canceled, and the vessel will not be sold, according to an announcement by the United States Marshal who was to have conducted the sale.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY
Ansaldo V (Ital) from Genoa, etc., and Algiers.

Scythian, from London.

St. Lucia, from Calcutta.

Belgian, from Antwerp.

Thomas P. Blair, from Pacific ports.

Virginia, from Sarpsborg, Norway.

Cian Kennedy, from Calcutta.

Moorish Prince, from the Far East.

Pennsylvania, from Baltimore.

Arlington, from Sewall Point.

Bremen, from Hamburg.

Huelan (Nor.), from Neuquitas, March 1.

Kershow, from Providence.

Norwalk, from New York.

Prince George (Br.), from Yarmouth, N.S.

Hambledon Range (Br.), from Baltimore.

Norfolk and Newport News for Liverpool.

Indian, from Norfolk.

Sabine Sun, from the Lobo.

Sauvage (Br.), from New York.

Hellenes, from Brazilian ports.

Southern whaling, from Pacific ports.

West Islets, from Pacific ports.

Dochra, from Rotterdam.

SATURDAY

Meltonian from Manchester and Liverpool.

SUNDAY

Orinoco, from Brazilian ports.

Keeling, from Alexandria.

MONDAY

City of Lucknow, from Calcutta.

Finomore, from Liverpool.

TUESDAY

Ganfa, from the Far East.

Suruga, from the Far East.

Mackinaw, from Hamburg.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

SS. George W. Barnes, Johnson, Tam.

Buffalo 34 Nantucket 40

Albany 34 New Orleans 46

Chicago 28 New York 36

St. Louis 25 Philadelphia 32

Jacksonville 45 San Francisco 40

Kansas City 20 St. Louis 22

Memphis 22 Seattle 32

Montreal 32 Washington 40

Almanac, March 8

Sun rises 5:09 a.m. Sun sets 5:45 p.m.

Length of day 11h. 32m.

High water 6:16 a.m. 6:53 p.m.

Low water 6:13 a.m. 6:13 p.m.

Light vehicle lamps

PRODUCE

(Quotations are strictly wholesale. Retailers must expect to pay more for small lots.)

Apples—Baldwin, No. 1. 34¢/52¢ barrel; No. 2. 34¢/52¢; northern sp. 35¢/52¢; Ben Davis, 34¢/52¢; Stark, 34¢/52¢; russets, 34¢/52¢; farm and bushel boxes, 31.50¢/32.50¢; western, 33¢/45¢. Receipts, 32.50¢/33.50¢.

Beans—Lehigh, Western, Jupiter, each with three; Wm. M. Mills, with one; SS. Herman Winter, from Boston; tugs T. J. Hooper, with four barrels; Mercury, with two; Clara H. Doane, with one; Murrell, with three; Warbler, from Boston; SS. Winslow, etc.; Shawsheen, Almond; Winamac, Constance; Vasconia, London; Algeria, Glasgow and Mobile; Estonia, Danzig; Maddalena, Avonmouth.

Salted

SS. West Islets (from Pacific ports) with three barges.

REAL ESTATE

Contract awards for construction of the new Thompson's Spa building, opposite City Hall Annex, are to be announced in a few days, as soon as the plans have been approved by the city Building Department, according to the designer of the structure, Samuel D. Kelley. Announcement came today that S. W. Straus & Co., of New York City, has granted a loan of \$1,000,000 for the work, to take the form of a first mortgage, by a 6 1/2 per cent serial bond issue, maturing in two to fifteen years.

How many women voted will not be known until the votes have been gone over to determine specially this question. In a few days the number of women voting in each precinct will be known, and then the leaders who are trying to bring the full strength of the women's vote to bear upon public affairs will know where to concentrate their efforts. Observation seemed to show that not many women voted yesterday.

"The women of Brookline have been earnest and conscientious students of the men and the questions involved in this election," said Mrs. Helen Parker Whittington, chairman of the Brookline League of Women Voters, today. "I have had probably 500 calls, in person or by telephone, in the last week, from women asking for information, particularly for the records of candidates. The women want to know how to vote conscientiously and intelligently; if enough of them so vote they can do much. From what I saw yesterday I believe that not enough of them voted."

BROOKLINE WOMEN
VOTE IN ELECTION

Numbers Thought Small in First Participation—Town Laborer Polls 1268

Brookline's annual town election yesterday was the first in which women have participated. In this respect, and because a day laborer appealing to the voters in protest against a cut of 25 cents a day in the wages paid to laborers of the town, as a candidate for selectman received 1268 votes, the election had unusual features.

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Vote for Laborer

Joseph Hington, the day-laborer candidate for selectman, has been a resident of Brookline for more than 40 years and for about 30 years has been in the employ of the town. He had no expectation of being elected. His purpose was to voice a protest and to learn where the town's voters stood on the question of paying town employees. A candidate by nomination papers and supported wholly by voters who, like himself, work for wages in a town famed as "the richest in the United States," he expressed today gratification that he had received as many as 1268 votes. His opponents had prophesied that at the most he would receive not more than 800.

It was because the wages of the town's laborers were cut from \$4.50 to \$4.25 a day, last January, that Mr. Hington was asked a candidate for selectman. In defense of this reduction, the town authorities say that during the war the wages for town laborers rose from \$2.50 to \$4.50 a day and that the cost of living has dropped enough to justify the cut of 25 cents a day. They say also that there will not be another cut in the town's laborers' wages this year, though Mr. Hington says there will be one.

"I am satisfied with the result, as a beginning," said Mr. Hington. "Next year I shall be a candidate again. Everybody who knows me and could do so voted for me. What I stand for is a square deal for the workingman. The wages of laborers in the street, fire, tree and water departments were cut a dollar and a half a week. They are to be cut again in April, and yet it is proposed to increase the salaries of the white-collar men who sit in the town hall. Some of them get several thousand dollars a year. It is unjust to take money from the poor and give it to those who already have."

"Working people like myself started my campaign and made a good fight for me. They will support me in the future. If wages must be cut to lower the taxes, let a certain percentage be taken from the amount paid to each and every one who does work for the town, not from the bottom ranks only."

Mr. Hington is a charter member of the Massachusetts Republican League. He is of English parentage, though a native of Cork, Ireland.

Special Election Possible

As a result of the election either Philip S. Parker or Burton W. Neal will retire from the Board of Selectmen as now constituted. Each, by the count, last night, received 3176 votes, and a recount will be made.

If this does not determine the election of either, a special election for the purpose of choosing a fifth member of the Board of Selectmen will be necessary.

The four successful candidates for selectmen and their votes are: Walter J. Cusick, 3521; Charles F. Rowley, 3730; G. Loring Briggs, 3363; Ernest B. Dane 3236. Mr. Parker, whose vote is tied with that of Mr. Neal, has been a member of the board for the last 16 years and for most of the time chairman.

For the three places on the board of auditors the leaders in the returns, and their votes, are: William J. Love, the present auditor, 3775; James J. Duffy, 3575; David B. Church, 3442.

The unsuccessful candidate was Michael T. Prendergast, who received 1879 votes.

BUILDING NOTICES

The office of the Boston Building Commission today posted the following list of buildings to construct, alter or repair buildings: Location, owner, nature of work and architect are named in the list given:

Tremont Street, 104-116; ward 5; S. S. Kräger Company; stores and offices.

Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore.

Newmarket Road, 23-25; ward 5; E. Phillips.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

**SPECIALTIES ARE
FAVORED BY POOL
INTERESTS TODAY**

**Some Stocks Move to Higher
Level Notwithstanding Heaviness in Foreign Exchanges**

Shorts were disposed to extend their commitments at the opening of today's New York stock market on the further heaviness of foreign exchanges, especially the British rate. They became more cautious, however, as pools resumed their bullish operations in specialties.

Electric Storage Battery, American Car and American Beet Sugar soon gained 1 to 2½ points. Consolidated Gas also made up the greater part of yesterday's setback. Oils were the only active shares to show marked heaviness on renewed pressure against General Asphalt and Mexican Petroleum.

A new high record for Victory 4% notes at 100.46 features the early bond market.

Further Gains Made

American Car increased its gain to 4 points during the morning and other equipments, especially Lima Locomotive, Pullman, and Railway Steel Spring, were strong. Studebaker eased, but motor accessories and chemicals were favored. Specialty displayed greater firmness on further price advances in the Chicago district. Utilities reflected pressure, Twin City Rapid Transit losing 1% and Public Service of New Jersey 1 point. Heaviness among oils extended to Mexican and California petroleums. Rails were dull, the only feature being Atlantic Coast Line, which gained 1 point.

Call money opened at 4½ per cent.

European Bonds Sell Off

Some of the European bonds were adversely affected by the further reaction in foreign exchange during the first half of today's session. United Kingdoms of 1922 lost 1½ points, the 1923 issue falling 1½. Mexican 4s and 5s lost 1½ and 1 point, respectively, and Swedish 6s also reacted. Tokio 5s rose 1 point and French Government 7½s and 8s were strong. Domestic issues, rails as well as industrials and utilities, were decidedly confusing. Peoples Gas 5s fell 2 points and Wilson Company 6s and Amherst 7s were fractionally lower with some of the secondary southwestern rails. Southern Pacific convertible 5s, Peoria & Eastern incomes, Armour 4½s, Morris 4½s, and Pacific Telephone were 1 to 1½ points higher. Liberty bonds showed little change, but Victory 4% notes made a new top at 100.50.

Better trade news, evidence of over-sold conditions in certain stocks, and an abundance of money at low rates caused an expansion of pool operations. Hitherto inconspicuous shares were brought forward as leaders and gains of one to six points were numerous among the industrials and specialties. National Enameling, Pierce Arrow preferred, International Motors, Owens Bottle and Pressed Steel Car were conspicuous in the afternoon rise.

LONDON MARKET HAS IMPROVED

LONDON, March 8.—An improvement in the British political situation was followed by a better under-tone in securities on the Stock Exchange today. Sentiment was more cheerful than for some days.

Renewed buoyancy was noted in the gilt-edged list on a revival in the demand for investment account. Realizing caused French bonds to sell off from the top. Announcement of the calling of a general strike on the Rand together with further disturbances there had an unfavorable effect on Kaffra.

The feeling in the oil group was brighter. Royal Dutch was 25¢. Shell Transport & Trading 4 11-16. Mexican Eagle 4.

Home rails were strong features, with the supply of stock scarce. Repurchases led to rallies in Argentine rails.

Dollar descriptions were steady and unaltered. Confidence prevailed in the industrial list, which gained ground. Hudson Bay was 6%.

Consols for money were 56½. Grand Trunk 1½. De Beers 11. Rand Mines 2. Money 2½ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 3% @ 7-16 per cent; three months' bills 3 5-16@ 4% per cent.

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

Sales of securities at auction by Wise, Hobbs & Arnold, of Boston to-day included:

1 First Natl Bank of Greenfield, 175. 2 U.S. Worsted Ins. pfld., 11½ and 11, off 4%.

200 Dist. Com., 20c, unchanged.

20 Wm. H. Light, 22½, up 40¢.

1 Greenfield Tap & Die pfld., 30%, up 2½.

1 Carbil Elec. Soc Co 50 cent cont'd, 150, up 4%.

5 North Boston Lighting Prop pfld., 83½, up 1%.

3 Elgin Bond & Share Co pfld., 91½ and 1% up 4%.

20 New England Light, 22½, up 2½.

30 Draper Corp (ex div.), 152½.

Sales by R. L. Day & Co. of Boston today included:

25 Merchants Natl Bank, Boston, 272 and 272½, up 2%.

25 Natl Shawmut Bank, 235 and 235½, up 1%.

37 Naumkeag Steam Cotton 235½ and 272½, Saco-Lowell Shops 157½, off 1%.

20 Peppermill Mfg., 17½, off 2%.

25 U. S. Worsted Ins. pfld., 11, off 4%.

20 Ludlow Mfg. Assoc 130, up 2.

20 Bates Mfg. 155, up 12%.

20 Mass Elec. pfld. dep't for com 4%, up 4%.

15 Amherst Glass Co, 100, up 1%.

2 Lovell Gas Co, 125.

20 Converse Rubber Shoe pfld. 90%, unchanged.

4 Gillette Safety Razor 151½, up 1%.

2 Cambridge Gas Light 177½.

10 Walter M. Logney pfld. 31%.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Last

Open High Low Mar. 7

Adv. Rumely ... 15% 15% 15% 15%

Adv. Rumely pf. 42 42 42 41½

Air Bus. Barber ... 15 15½ 15 15%

Air Bus. Barber ... 15 15½ 15 15%

Air Bus. Bus. ... 51 51 51 50½

Air Bus. Bus. ... 51 51 51 50½

Alcoa Gas. Co. ... 34 34 34 34

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE TAKES A DROP

January Figures Show Exports to Europe Off Nearly \$200,000,000 From 1920 Level

WASHINGTON. March 7.—The decline in the value of America's foreign trade in January, as compared with January of 1921, is further emphasized in statistics made public today by the Department of Commerce.

Exports to Europe totaled \$147,939,246, compared with \$172,215,657 in January a year ago and \$129,597,511 for the seven months ended last January compared with \$2,440,597,216 for the seven months ending in January, 1921.

January Imports Larger

Imports from Europe for January last amounted to \$88,118,403 compared with \$59,578,643 for January a year ago and \$457,170,132 for the seven months ending in January last year against \$82,156,223 for the seven months ending in January a year ago.

Exports to South America in January last were \$13,863,269 compared with \$61,430,288 in January a year ago and \$102,032,231 for the seven months ending last January against \$39,774,908 for the seven months ending in January a year ago.

Exports to Asia also show a drop in January last, from \$10,012,043 for the seven months ending last January against \$10,012,445 for the seven months ending in January a year ago.

Exports to Australia were \$16,078,366 last January, compared with \$73,186,488 for the previous January and \$30,352,425 for the seven months' period ending last January, against \$18,191,850 for the seven months ending January a year ago.

The New York Senate Committee on Banks reports favorably a bill requiring all dealers in securities to be licensed and supervised by the superintendent of banks.

The Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., is considering the construction of two fast 5,000-ton steamers for its all-water passenger service between Boston and New York.

April 10 is the date set for the reorganization of the Missouri & Arkansas Railroad in accordance with federal court decree, the minimum price to be \$2,000,000.

Workers in the chief industries of Detroit have almost doubled since March 1, 1921. An increase of 866 workers was shown for February, compared with January of this year.

Immediate defeat of the soldiers' bonus bill is advocated in a petition signed by practically all ex-service men in Williams College and sent to Representatives Dallin and Underhill and Senator Walsh.

Weavers of the Otis Company of Ware, Mass., cotton manufacturers, struck because of a wage reduction effective Feb. 13. The cloth department, employing 1,000, will remain closed until further notice.

Three thousand men have been affected to the extent of 1,000 in mills since Jan. 1, about 300 being taken on last week. There are now close to 15,000 working. The plant is operating 75 per cent of capacity.

Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board says \$30 a ton would be minimum price of subsidy plan of sale for the best type of cargo ship. By August or September, he said Shipping Board will have \$25,000,000 available for subsidy provisions.

China—Exports \$7,635,286, against \$2,446,526; imports \$10,565,084, against \$8,022,856.

Great Britain—Exports \$64,852,893, against \$11,702,848; imports \$20,805,603, against \$17,457,519.

Mexico—Exports \$6,772,102, against \$3,284,720; imports \$11,391,446, against \$15,443,544.

Argentina—Exports \$16,187,001, against \$2,425,228; imports \$15,228,644, against \$5,130,058.

Brazil—Exports \$1,657,289, against \$14,128,217; imports \$9,948,027, against \$9,712,901.

Chile—Exports \$1,582,554, against \$6,855,003; imports \$870,199, against \$8,041,581.

China—Exports \$7,635,286, against \$2,446,526; imports \$10,565,084, against \$8,022,856.

Japan—Exports \$27,984,775, against \$22,469,577; imports \$27,949,894, against \$8,958,679.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

(Quoted by Curtis & Sanger)

Approximate Mat. Bid Ask Yld Compn. Mat. Bid Ask Yld Compn. Mat. Bid Ask Yld Compn. Mat. Bid Ask Yld Compn.

Am Thread Co. Aug. 1, 29 100% 101% 5.80

Anapcon Corp. Jan. 1, 29 100% 102% 5.20

do 7% do 100% 102% 5.40

Bain S Eq. 6%, Oct. 1, 28 102% 6.75

Brooklyn Ed. 6%, Jan. 1, 29 101 5.70

do 7% do 102 6.35

Diam Mch 7%, Nov. 1, 29 103% 5.50

Duquesne Lt. 6%, Jly. 1, 29 102 5.80

E. Mass St. R. 7%, Apr. 1, 44 7.40

do 6% do 7.50

do 5% do 7.75

do 4% do 7.75

do 3% do 7.75

do 2% do 7.75

do 1% do 7.75

do 0% do 7.75

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Literary Letter

London, February 17, 1922.

I MISSED the pleasure and honor of seeing Robert Louis Stevenson. When I began to be interested in literature and journalism, he had left London; but I remember a well-known writer, who was one of my earliest friends and patrons, describing to me the effect that Stevenson made one afternoon at the Savile Club. He was taken there, I suppose, by Sidney Colvin, and my friend described to me how R. L. S., fantastically garbed, sat on the arm of a chair and made Limericks as fast as he could talk, with his eyes dancing, and his hands gesticulating. ♦ ♦ ♦

Now, all these years later, there comes to me, here in London, from the Frank M. Morris Bookshop, in Chicago, a privately printed volume which I treasure. One hundred and fifty copies have been issued. Mine is number 147. The title-page runs, "Diogenes at the Savile Club," by Robert Louis Stevenson, printed for private circulation from the hitherto unpublished manuscript, for David G. Joyce in the month of June, 1921. ♦ ♦ ♦

How this manuscript, hitherto unpublished, came into the possession of Mr. Joyce is not stated. It seems that, in those days, Stevenson planned a little book to be called "Diogenes in London," a satire in which the Savile Club sketch was to have been an episode. Another fragment, the "Police Scene," destined for "Diogenes in London," was found and published some time ago. "Diogenes at the Savile Club" runs to six and a quarter pages. It is a fragment, a first draft, gay, written with a running hand, rather uneven, and, of course, Stevenson, who was a most conscientious worker, would never have let it go in this form. At one point a word is omitted, and there is a parenthetical note, frantically calling for assistance, possibly to Sidney Colvin, in regard to a Greek word. "Diogenes at the Savile Club" is unfinished, but there is enough of Stevenson in the fragment to make it well worth printing in this quiet way, and I tender my thanks to Mr. David G. Joyce, who has published it "in the love of Stevenson, and for the delectation of a limited few." ♦ ♦ ♦

R. L. Stevenson was one of the modern authors who did not begin in journalism. He wrote, in early days, for the Cornhill, the Portfolio, and other magazines, but his first successes were made with books, those delightful little pocket volumes—"An Island Voyage," and "Travels With A Donkey"; so his name was not included in the interesting list given by Mr. Robert Donald, late editor of The Daily Chronicle, at the Authors' Club. He was the guest of honor, the subject of debate was "Authors and Journalists," and in the course of the evening, Mr. Donald made a list of authors who began as journalists. It included Barrie, Shaw, Kipling, Wells, Bennett and A. S. M. Hutchinson. One of the speakers attempted a definition of the difference between journalism and literature. He described the difference thus: "In journalism you receive a large cheque once a week; in literature you receive a little cheque once a year, unless you happen to be a popular novelist, when, of course, you can buy a country house, and a motor car, and winter in the Riviera." ♦ ♦ ♦

An event of considerable journalistic interest to me is the announcement in the International Studio, that, henceforth, this excellent art magazine will stand on its own feet, and will have no connection with the English Studio. As most persons are aware, this magazine has hitherto been composed of English and American sections, and the sensitive eye found the difference in type rather distressing. It is now to be written, set up, and printed entirely in America. Certain readers may regret the change, but there can be no doubt of its rightness. American art is now so well established and prosperous, that it is quite proper the International Studio should be entirely American. ♦ ♦ ♦

The Freeman of New York comes to me each week, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the best written weeklies I read. There is a fine editorial statement, in a recent number, explaining why this journal does not "feature" any part of its contents, or indulge in typographical fanfare, or rifle of drums. Each article, we are told, is given an equal share, and the reader can distinguish, with his own judgment, those that like, and a contribution, in the issue of Jan. 23, that especially interests me is Mr. Lee Wilson Dodd's "As the Senator Put It." I may not like the senator described by Mr. Dodd in this striking poem, but I know that his attitude to the world is stated brilliantly, amusingly, and from the senator's point of view convincingly. ♦ ♦ ♦

The dinner of the Dickens Fellowship in London, in commemoration of the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens, had, of course, Mr. G. K. Chesterton in the chair. He made a proposal that he may have meant to be humorous, but which to me seems sound sense. Referring to the fact that there is no statue of Dickens in London, he proposed that what London wants is not a statue of Dickens, but statues of all his characters. This opens a new and delightful idea for statuary. Surely it is more interesting and fitting to statues of an author's characters rather than an effigy of the author himself. Mr. Chesterton remarked that there might be an enormous gargoyle of Scrooge Burfus at the Law Courts, a statue of Mr. Guppy in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and of Mr. Dick opposite the statue of Charles I. This is an idea that sculptors might consider. London would certainly be brighter if it contained monuments to characters rather than monuments to authors. ♦ ♦ ♦

The David Copperfield Library, in Somers Town, is progressing. When Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin was asked to write a note that could be framed and hung by the bookcase that contains the gifts from American pub-

lishers, she sent a delightful letter of which the following is the beginning: "To the Dear Readers of the David Copperfield Library in London: I began to love Charles Dickens and to read him when I was a little 'country mouse' eight years old; and when I was eleven (oh, wonderful good fortune!) I traveled with him on a certain railway journey between Maine and Massachusetts. It was a magical, a miraculous trip of two hours, during which my child-hand was in his and his arm around my waist; so that in that long train we became real friends." ♦ ♦ ♦

To Straight Statements I have added:

" . . . Faint, pale, embarrassed Pater. He reminds me, in the disturbed midnight of our actual literature, of one of those lucid moments which you place, on going to bed, near the candle, to show you, in the darkness, where you can strike a light; he shines in the uneasy gloom—vaguely, and has a phosphorescence, not a flame. But I quite agree with you that he is not of the little day—but of the longer time." (Henry James on Walter Pater) ♦ ♦ ♦

Among the new Books that I should like to read are:

"Australian Poetry Annual."

Because I am curious to discover if the nests of singing birds that make America and England melodious are as vocal in Australia.

"Disenchantment." By C. E. Montague.

Because it is some years since Mr. Montague wrote "Dramatic Values," and a new book from his pen is long overdue.

"Since Cezanne." By Clive Bell.

Because Clive Bell is an amusing and willful writer on modern art, who will not grow up.

Q. R.



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Parker Fillmore

Parker Fillmore

THERE are few enough talented writers of children's books in America to make it well worth while to stop for a moment and consider the literary distinction and versatility evinced by Parker Fillmore. For those parents who have purchased his "Czechoslovak Fairy Tales," "The Shoemaker's Apron" and "The Laughing Prince," there will undoubtedly arise, at the mention of his name, a kindly old person with a long white beard, pleasant wrinkles about the eyes, spectacles upon the forehead, and an unending knowledge of Balkan languages. In short, he will probably be thought of as resembling Jeremiah Curtin.

The Character of the Man

Well, that is not the case at all. Parker Fillmore is a comparatively young man, with a small black moustache, eye-glasses, a gentle voice and a rather limited knowledge of the Tzec-Slovakian tongue. And, to astound the parents still more, let me state that he reads and admires Henry James. And so does his wife, who is Louise Dutton, the short-story writer. Perhaps the pleasantest way of meeting Parker is to come upon him clad in a smock and industriously cooking dinner, his brow wrinkled in a defiant concentration as he plops together the most delectable dishes. The next best way is to happen upon him, some fine summer evening, at the MacDowell Colony in Peterborough, N. H., where he is one of the charter members. In either case, he will be discovered a creature of the most amusing and intelligent conversation, widely-read, interested in all modes of art, and always quite unaffected.

All that, of course, is for the parent. The child, who is in possession of his books, probably will not mind at all what he looks like, providing he does not interrupt before the book's last page is reached.

Parker Fillmore lives far up on New York's north East Side, in a huge

building, and, to gain his snug apartment, one must climb flight after flight of seemingly unending stairs. Once in his abode, however, the visitor has reached a delightful place. About his glass windows the sea gulls fly and bat a few rods off, the ships go up and down the East River. Not far away looms the Whistlerian outlines of a great bridge. Always there comes the tooting and moaning of fog-horns and tug-boat signals. Surrounding him is New York's great Tzec colony. The Tzecs think a great deal of Parker, for he has put some of their finest fairy tales into smoothly running prose, reshaping an incident here and there and adapting them most delightfully to the taste of the young American.

If one must get down to facts about such a pleasant personality, let it be affirmed that Parker was born in Cincinnati, in 1878, although the casual acquaintance would guess at the most, 1888. In 1901 he was made a B. A. at the University of Cincinnati and, from 1901 to 1904, he was a government teacher in the Philippine Islands. From 1904 to 1918, he was a member of the banking firm of W. H. Fillmore & Co., Cincinnati. Since then the urge of writing has proved too strong to be shared with any other employment and he has devoted himself to his books. Among his earlier volumes might be noted "The Hickory Limb," (1910); "The Young Idee," (1911); "The Rosie World" (1914), and "A Little Question in Ladies' Rights," (1918). Since that book the fairy tales of Tzec-Slovakia have absorbed him. He will probably turn to Jugoslavia soon.

Always Interested in the Child

It will be noted that from the first the child has interested him. He has turned to children with a quick, attentive eye that has missed nothing. Bringing to bear upon them his most receptive mind, he has carefully analyzed their likes and dislikes, studied their needs and attempted to meet them on their own ground.

Reading as a Disclosure of Character

"WHENEVER I wish to discover the personality of a new acquaintance," a well-known man of affairs recently confided to a friend, "I turn the conversation to books."

Consciously or unconsciously, we all are constantly being subjected to this subtle test, and it is a fair question to ask of ourselves how successfully we meet it. What a man does in his office may or may not express himself. His vocation may be of his own choosing, but, in most cases, it is a matter of chance rather than selection. If, when he came out of college, the opening had been in some line other than the one he discovered, he might easily easily be selling bonds instead of shoes.

But our reading is absolutely an expression of our own taste, and our friends have a right to judge us by what we select to gratify it. The title of the books we read form a pitiful index to the working of our minds, from which we cannot escape.

To confess that one does not read is equally significant; such a confession emphasizes, rather than prevents, his character from being disclosed.

When the habit of reading is really so self-revealing, it is curious that the average person is so casual in the selection of his books. If we depend wholly upon the judgment of the reviewer, we limit ourselves to his moods or whims, and may be either lured to a volume unworthy of the time required to read it, or influenced by some literary treasure which was lost in the mass of books accumulated on the reviewer's desk, thus receiving too scanty consideration.

"But how," you ask, "is the average reader to judge, except by the opinions of those whose business it is to pass judgment upon current literature?"

A fair question, but it has its simple answer. Read more than the reviews. Learn something of the writers themselves. With this knowledge, judge whether the personalities are such as would be likely to express, in their written messages, something which would appeal to you. When you read the review, have the author in mind as much as the subject, and frequently you will discover in the reviewer's most caustic criticism that which makes you certain that the book in question is well worth reading, whether you agree with the critic or with the author.

The average review of a volume is too frequently an academic statement as to whether or not the author's viewpoint agrees with the critic's. This is really of the least importance.

If the author has presented his case fairly—he is fiction or biography—his volume is worth reading by anyone interested in the subject. To differ from him may be the greatest intellectual stimulus.

When you read, form your own conclusions. Otherwise, you lose the real value of your intellectual exercise. If you like a book, say so fearlessly, instead of losing confidence in your own literary judgment, when someone you think ought to know more about books expresses his disapproval. He may be a better critic than you are, yet your verdict may be nearer the truth; for, after all, the message from the author is to his reader rather than to his critic!

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THE HOME FORUM

Canoeing Down to the Magdalena

All of a sudden we came out on the San Jorge, a broad and yellow stream, three or four hundred yards in breadth. The bank on which we stood was high and sun-swept. On it were perched some miserable huts, and underneath them ten or twelve canoes, all tied to poles driven into the stream, rose and fell, lazily. Upon the other side was a small town buried in woods, that seemed to block it off from all the world.

Piling our saddles into a long, crank dugout, and standing up performing miracles of equilibrium, as it appeared to us, though any child upon the river's banks can walk in a canoe as well as on dry land, we crossed the river, and struggling up a staircase cut in the hard mud entered the town of Jéguá, once a thriving place, but fallen into decay. We passed the sisal in the public-hall, used also as the schoolhouse, a dusky edifice, whose walls were decorated with German kindergarten plates, but with the text in Spanish.

The one steam-launch the Jéguá boasted was away upon a trip to Ayapel and not available. Upon the bank that we had quitted in the morning there was no trail, unless we had returned to strike the road from Corazal, forty or fifty miles away.

Canoes were plentiful and paddlers easy to be found, as all the population was, as it were, amphibious and born to the canoe.

One Anastasio Girón, described as a good faithful Indian . . . was recommended to us by a man in uniform, who may have been some sort of an in a not improbable customs-house.

The good and faithful Anastasio was asleep beneath the palm-thatched roof of his canoe, his head in the shade, his naked feet stuck well out in the sun . . .

. . . When he was well awake . . . we fell a-chattering. It seemed that the canoe, in Anastasio's phrase, "gained two dollars gold a day." This seemed excessive, and for "gold" I substituted silver," exactly half the price. This must have been far above the usual tariff, for the owner jumped at it, only requiring to be paid at once . . .

Our saddles and our bags filled at least half of the thatched awning in the middle of the canoe, leaving us barely room to shelter from the sun . . . we waited till the sun was low, and with Anastasio and his mate, a lathy, Indian youth, who he professed was "born to paddle, just as a mule is born to carry packs," we pushed into the stream . . . The evening breeze blew pleasantly as we sat on the top of the straw shelter in the middle of the canoe, eating the provisions that we had laid in at Jéguá, and the voyage promised well.

Soon the breeze fell, the moon shone out and lit the river, turning it from the turbid yellow that it was in sun-

light into a sheet of silver, that mirrored the tall trees, whose shadows seemed to penetrate into vast depths of water and shade. The fireflies played above our heads, uttering a hoarse cry. For several miles we floated gently down the stream, the paddlers by degrees becoming listless, even the youth who "was born to paddle" taking a perfunctory stroke at intervals. At last sleep overtook them, and they laid their paddles in board and fell asleep, sitting upon the floor of the canoe. We must also have slept, for we were roused in an hour or two by the canoe striking its nose in the bank.

* * *

We slipped down once again between dark woods without a trace of human habitation. Once a large animal crossed swimming, not far in front of us. It may have been a tapir or a capybara, but when it saw us it swam instinctively into the shadow of the trees, leaving a gentle ripple as it passed. The Southern Cross hung in the sky above our heads, Sirius gleamed redly, and all the stars seemed to shoot beams of softest light into the water in the still tropic night.

Occasionally, but rarely, sounds of wild animals came from the recesses of the everglades. It seemed that we, afloat in our canoe, were the sole inhabitants of an unpeopled world, alone with destiny. Once more sleep overcame us, but still we drifted on. Two or three times I woke and looked out on the interminable woods. The boatmen both were sleeping bowed over their paddles, and once when I looked up, my secretary was paddling, seated beside the slumbering Indian.

The night wore on, and so we passed it sleeping, and waking fitfully, now paddling for a space, now drifting noiselessly. At last I woke, dripping with dew . . . to find the world all buried in white mist. We were afloat upon a ghostly river. The trees appeared gigantic, seen through the steaming cauldron. The Southern Cross had set, and the chill in the air showed that the day was just about to break . . .

* * *

In a few hours we passed the mouth of the great Cauca River, then ran into the Magdalena, more than a mile in breadth.

Great barges, known as bongos, crept along the banks, propelled by crews of Indian punters, and rafts a hundred feet in length swept down the current, with whole families camped upon the logs.

Long, arrow-like canoes shot out occasionally with a man standing in the stern, like a Venetian gondolier.

Great herds of cattle fed upon the banks, and now and then a swart vaquero, swinging his lazo, rounded them up, galloping furiously. On every sandbank there were basking alligators, log-like but watchful, whose little eyes, sunk in their scaly foreheads, seemed immovable. The towered high above us, making us feel small in our little canoe as ants upon a water-lily leaf . . .

The fierce sun blazed upon the water, which reflected it upon our faces as through a magnifying glass, and still we paddled on.

Then, passing round an elbow of the stream, meeting the influx of a creek, that raised a little seaway, in which we tossed about in a canoe like a log tosses in the surf upon a beach, we came upon a town as if by accident. Built upon piles and looking like a Dyak village in the Straits of Singapore, the town of Magané lay sweltering, half buried in the haze. We had come into our port.—R. B. Cunningham, in "Cartagena and the Banks of the Sinu."

The Gipsy's Place in Art

Not all the Gypsies now living in Europe belong to one and the same race. It seems that at all times every nation has had a nomadic element, a remainder of the original nomadic instinct. A good many tribes of Italian gypsies are of pure Roman blood. The Spanish gitanos are of Moorish extraction. There are thousands of Croatians and Slavonians roaming through the Balkans in Gipsy fashion. The Romanichels, in France are mostly of Alsatian origin. The Gypsies of England are as much Welsh as they are Irish, and the number of Gaelic or Celtic words in their language rivals any group of other words which they use.

The original Gypsies appeared in Europe at about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is probable that they were of Hindu origin and were either exiled because of their religious beliefs or ran away from the persecution of Tamerlane, or Timur, the great Tatar conqueror who invaded India. As their origin was a mystery to Europe when they appeared on its Eastern plains, some German savant decreed that they were Egyptians. The popular corruption of the word "Egyptian" is the name by which they are now known the world over.

Three reasons are generally given for travel: necessity, pleasure, and accomplishment. Every Gipsy tribe can claim any and all of these three reasons. Except the peasants, who, by the very nature of their occupation, are compelled to remain in the same place, the rest of the people of every nation, whether artisans, merchants, or artists, are continually searching for some device or excuse to take them away from the places in which they happen to be.

The Gypsies are merely a lower stratum of this nomadic world, and because of that they have until recently used only primitive means of transportation and travel. But even they are now beginning, as we shall presently see, to use automobiles instead of horse-drawn wagons.

The slang of traveling salesmen, the argot of most of our travelers, is composed of all the languages now spoken, plus a number of invented words of mysterious origin that continually creep into every language. The lore of traveling salesmen, and the superstitions and fetishes that spring up from their journeying,



Courtesy of Brown-Robertson, N. Y.

"The Dryad's Parasol," from the etching by Ernest Haskell

would in themselves make a study as interesting as, if not more so than, a study of the Gipsy proper. No language can remain pure when other people than those born to it speak it. The train as well as the caravan is a corrupter of language.

The German slang contains a great number of Hebrew words. The French argot is burdened with the same. The Austrian Waltzer uses almost as much Sanscrit and Hebrew as the two others enumerated, and the slang of the American hobos contains part of all this, plus a number of Indian words and words the origin of which cannot be traced. The only difference is that in the case of the modern traveling element we have all the vices without any of the virtues of the Gipsy, and none of their poetry and song.

Extract the Gipsy element from European music, from Palestina on through Beethoven, Bach, Schubert, Schumann and Liszt, and there remains as little of it worth listening to as in our American music. Almost the same could be said of the rest of European folk-lore. The Russian, Rumanian, Hungarian, and almost all Balkan lore is Gipsy. The manner in which the old Gipsies traveled lent itself to poetic inspiration, to song and melody.

A caravan stopping in the forest, with its camp-fire, a group of horses pasturing near-by, the stars above, is pictorially more beautiful than any steam-driven, electrically pulled vehicle. The leisure of caravan-traveling, the possible dangers, the small distances covered daily, the frequent stopping-places, and therefore the possible association with people on the road; the bathing in the rivers before fording them, and the thousand and one other occurrences weave themselves into poetry and song. Really, art has never even begun to pay its debt to the Gipsy.—Konrad Bercovici, in *The Century Magazine*.

He is equally prepared, in town or country, to place himself on good count, to place himself on good count, with whatever may please him pictorially, and to draw admiring spectators around him while doing it. Of three examples he has hung in the American Etchers' Salon, "The Dryad's Parasol," now in the Brown-Robertson gallery, takes its title from the top of a bare trunk, which provides parasol-like shade for the verdure beneath, and for the refreshment of the chance stroller along the country-side.

Mr. Haskell's activity in the etching field has made him a prime favorite at exhibitions of etchers, where has been ready to give object lessons in the processes of the craft, from the first sketch to the final impression from the press; and those sessions, for the entertainment of visitors and the general good of the cause, have brought to him the flattest of the closest attention and the heartiest applause from his artist associates.

*

The Searchlight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor I watched the searchlight plunge into the parkway and smite clear of screening leafage masses of humanity, that seemed mere flies tangled in a web of the dark. It swept up and down the fronts of skyscrapers, tier on tier of dwelling places, and cut into the privacy of home or haunt, as a knife blade rips up a tent side. It threw a scouring purity over cheap amusement places, and flashed time, like a warning, from faces of tower clocks.

It played upon the churches, as a cleansing acid over silver, from their topmost spires, to the symbols blazoned on their window panes and closed doors.

It quickened every statue, as with a luminous memory of its own ideal.

It glorified the tree tops and the fountains, in the breathing spaces of the poor.

It circled like a ray from the ark of God's covenant, around the children of a new generation, transfiguring them at play along the city streets.

ANNE CLEVELAND CHENY.

The Horse in Painting

No real interest is taken in the horse until Van Dyke's time, he and Rubens doing more for it than all the previous painters put together. Rubens was a good rider, and rode nearly every day.

Ruskin.

No Reaction in Divine Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITHOUT doubt, humanity would be much benefited if the truth about action and reaction could be better understood, and human thinking governed by this better understanding. It is one of the features in the mission of Christian Science to acquaint thinkers with demonstrable facts regarding action; for, when understood aright, much which now afflicts humanity will be banished from experience. To understand the teachings of Christian Science regarding action, we must consider two phases of the subject—the reality of action from the standpoint of perfect Principle or divine Mind, and the commonly accepted sense of action. In the general sense, much that is termed action may be readily seen to be merely beliefs about action; and right thinking on the subject, through Christian Science, will forestall or abolish the effects of an evil called reaction.

First, let us consider the spiritual sense of action as Mrs. Eddy defines it in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 187): "The divine Mind includes all action and volition, and man in Science is governed by this Mind." This is the highest possible statement regarding action that is in and of God, perfect Mind, the universal intelligence. If all understood that statement and were demonstrating it, there would be no discord; all would be in harmony. But the imitative carnal mind, or mortal mind as Mrs. Eddy terms it, presents many erroneous concepts of action; so that, according to human thought, it would be impossible to say and maintain that all action is perfect and free from reaction. Indeed, millions believing that action is the result of human will, believe also that there is a human law of action which must be followed by reaction; in fact, such believers even that there is a law of reaction equal in effect and opposed to all action.

Mrs. Eddy considers this mortal sense of action when she states in Science and Health (p. 283), "Matter and its effects—sin, sickness, and death—are states of mortal mind which act, react, and then come to a stop." Reaction, then, is a belief felt only by the personal senses, or mortal mind. It is not in any way related to God or His law, since it would be impossible for God, who saith, "I change not," to "react, and then come to a stop."

So, finding through Christian Science, that reaction is located only in mortal experience, as a consequence of

sin, of wrong thinking and wrong action, how true it must be that the avoidance of reaction so detrimental to home life, business, and society in general, can be secured through the destruction of sin and wrong action. If action in its highest scientific sense is in and of God, who is perfect, all such action must be perfect. Therefore, if men conformed to God and to the two commandments Jesus gave—one God, one Mind and only one, and love for man,—action would be so satisfactory as to preclude any such after effect as reaction. Surely, if there were no more wars between men and nations, there would be no reaction from such wrongs. If men would cease to be angry and hateful, there would be fewer and fewer of the reactions called resentment and revenge.

In the physical realm, a better understanding of divine Mind as the cause of all right action will do much to clear away the so-called tendencies to the claim of organic inactions and reactions. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 283 of Science and Health, "Mind is the source of all movement, and there is no inertia to retard or check its perpetual and harmonious action." Then right action, in harmony, and the ability to express it are everywhere present; while inertia and inability are nowhere real. In a quiet realization of the above positive statement of Christian Science, one can correct the beliefs of sluggish inaction, weakening overaction, or painful reaction of material sense, and gain the true sense of healthy action free from abnormal results.

The world's great need today in business, as in all other experiences, is to have right action—the action of divine Love, made plainer and reflected more in kindness, sincerity, justice, and unselfish industry. The world needs more compassion, less coldness; more gentleness, less criticism; more encouragement, less condemnation; more sweetness, less bitterness; more forgiveness, less accusation; more honesty, less conniving; more joy in service, less begrudging; more practice from good preaching; more good cheer, and many more helping hands everywhere. Such betterments in action would cut away the causes of reaction, giving such right definition to action that men and women would find their highest happiness in persevering to make action so goodly and Godlike that reactions, including the pains of regret and the pangs of disease, would lessen until some day they would cease to claim attention.

American Poetry of the Present Day

"Children, clear the table, the watch is at our house tonight, the spinners will soon be coming!"

How many times, on winter evenings in Alsace, have I heard these words, and how straightway did I always run to hide behind the great woodbox by the monumental stove! For there I should see, without being seen, all that would soon be going on in the room, and should not lose a word of what was said. Best of all, I might perhaps have the good fortune to be forgotten, and to escape the shock of the dread announcement: "Charles, it is time for you to go to bed."

The room, vast and open, had the air of awaiting guests, and soon there came a sound of little sabots outside, making repeated tick-tacks against the stone steps, to shake off the snow, and you heard laughter in the hallway where the lanterns were being blown out and stationed in a row. Then they entered the room, the brave peasant lasses, each more blooming and fresh than the other, and each carrying her wheel, always a work of art and often the gift of her fiancé. On the thick distaffs, wound with wax, splendid ribbons were interlaced in spirals, ribbons which, the spring before, had floated from the hat of some village conscript. Where better than on the valiant distaffs could they witness to faithful remembrance? The spinners took their places all about the square table and at once began to spin. Now we should see who would make the most thread, fine, firm, and even!

A little later comes a new sound of sabots under the windows, but larger sabots this time, which announce the arrival of the village lads. One of them knocks at the door, half opens it, and demands entrance. Several voices reply: "Have you your wheels? if not you must stay outside; we don't let in idlers." But before long the mistress of the house intervenes. "Come, come, my dears! don't leave them languishing at the door; let them come in; they are all welcome, if they will be good." And now in Indiana lie a half dozen sturdy peasant lads come in, and go sit down modestly in the dimmest corners.

The wheels turn, turn, whirling deliciously, a quiet conversation accompanying them, and often some story teller weaving a tale always too short for her listeners.

No picture of village life, simple and laborious, has ever seemed to me more charming than this.—Charles Wagner, in "By the Fireside."

*

The Sparkling Waves Like Emerald Shine

Under the high unclouded sun That makes the ship and shadow one, I sail away as from the fort Booms suddenly the noonday gun.

The odorous airs blow thin and fine, The sparkling waves like emeralds shine.

The lustre of the coral reefs Gleams whitely through the tepid brine.

—John Hay.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1922

EDITORIALS

A Sovereign Egypt

NOTHING is more striking or important in today's observation of history, so veritably "in the making," than the change steadily coming over the surface of Britain's imperial dream. Canada and South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, thanks to their attitude and achievement in the great war, are recognized as full and equal partners in the "All-Red" firm. Ireland, yesterday governed as a subject territory, becomes tomorrow a Free State, self-governed. It is an open secret that crown colonies, such as Malta and Hong Kong, are to receive autonomy at their requesting. India is granted large increase in home rule, and will exercise that high privilege rightly in some near future, for it cannot be long till the true progressive movement expressed in the Montagu-Chelmsford reform, and lately powerfully reinforced by the personality and prestige of the Prince of Wales, will triumph over the posturing Gandhi and the memories of Amritsar. All of which betokens not a weakened unity, but a strengthened, a unity of healthier sort in that it is instinct with the red blood of greater freedom and enlarged opportunity for initiative and growth. There is real advance when subordination yields to coordination.

The official announcement that Egypt is recognized as a sovereign state, with the Protectorate of 1914 ended, is the latest and far from least important step along this same path. If the situation in the Nile Valley was anomalous before the Protectorate was declared—with a British consular agent for a generation the actual power in a land, yet nominally governed by a Khedive responsible to the Turkish Sultan—so, with the coming of the armistice, the continuance of the Protectorate sounded a note not in harmony with all that was developing throughout the world-encircling territories where flew the flag of Britain. The Nationalist demand for prompt independence, at that time filed with Sir Reginald Wingate by Zaghlul Pasha's delegation, was basically logical, although, on the other hand, it proposed changes and implied unsettlements which, threatening as they were to continued law and order, had somehow to be provided against by qualification. It was, then, perhaps, natural that the petition should at first be refused; natural, too, that disorders should result from that refusal; splendidly natural, finally, that England should at last prepare for a reasoned reconsideration of the situation by sending out the Milner Commission. And it is to be remembered that this was no unofficial body, composed of men of little knowledge or eccentric views. Its chairman knows at least as much about questions of imperial administration and strategy as any British publicist living. Therefore the recommendations he and his colleagues put forward, in the summer of 1921, were not merely reasonable in themselves; they had behind them, too, the great weight of special experience and of knowledge gained from personal investigation.

It is this recommendation, to all intent and purpose—for the elevation of Egypt into a sovereign state, bound by perpetual alliance with Great Britain, by the terms of which alliance safety should be assured the Suez zone as well as foreign life and property through all the historic valley—which is now approved by the announcement of the ministry. Eighteen months of delay, of altered terms and unsuccessful proffers at bargaining, have not made today's proposed solution easier, but it is none the less to be expected that this wise and courageous move toward untangling the skein of things left undone that ought to have been done, as of yet others done that ought never to have been done, will ultimately straighten out the snarl.

England does not forget, nor expect Egyptians to forget, that she has done great things for Egypt in forty years: the suppression of Arab and military disorders, the financial and civil, judicial and social reconstruction of the country, the development of trade and the pacification of the Sudan. England realizes and hopes that Egypt will appreciate that it was no sort of ambition, but the force of events in Egypt itself, that drove Britain into action in the land. Fresh action now is necessary, not only in Egypt's interests but in England's as well, and that action has been bravely taken.

Great Britain stands for empire and liberty; stands for empire as the means of liberty. Nor does she forget the corollary: without liberty there can be no empire. Freedom is the first condition of the survival of empire, and so of the preservation of every actual and potential good which an empire can confer upon civilization. Force, other than in the service of freedom, spells disruption. The living empire must be increasingly free and increasingly cooperative. Under force it must harden into a brittle structure which would break into fragments with slight external pressure, whereas the strongest pressure from without could only increase the toughness and elasticity of a voluntary union and association in support of mutual interests and a common political doctrine.

The secretary of the English Poetry School is faced with a question which is not new, but which has never received a decided answer. It is, "How are we to estimate our young contemporary poets?" Mr. Maurice Baring, in trying to review their poems, offers among other evidences of mistaken judgment a quatrain by Theodore Hook, a noted wit of the time when Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound" was given to an appreciative public.

Shelley styles his new poem Prometheus Unbound
And 'tis likely to remain so while time circles round,
For surely an age would be spent in the finding
A reader so weak as to pay for the binding.

It shows that if one errs, it is just as well to err on the side of generosity.

Secretary Fall's Alaskan Policy

NO DOUBT it may be declared to be the general conviction of the people of the United States that if there is anything which should be disclosed regarding the disputed governmental policies affecting Alaska the sooner the whole subject is discussed in the open the better for all concerned. Serious charges have been made, by inference at least, of ulterior motives influencing the policies of those who are maintaining opposite views as to the methods which should be adopted for developing and conserving the Territory's latent resources. At the moment one thing alone seems certain, and that is that the administration of Alaska's affairs, as at present conducted, is not in accord with the views of representative Alaskan residents or officials, and not fully in accord with the accepted theory that intelligent conservation implies, of necessity, a reasonable conservative use of the resources which it is sought to develop and protect. The people of the United States have never subscribed to the theory that hoarding and conservation are synonymous terms.

It is unfortunate for those who have allied themselves with the campaign inaugurated by Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior in President Harding's Cabinet, that allegations have been made to the effect that the ambitions of those desirous of gaining control of the vast natural wealth of Alaska are influencing the effort to separate the administration of the Territory's affairs from the Department of Agriculture. There are, even, none too thinly disguised intimations that as a result of the promised disclosures there may be reminders of the famous Pinchot-Ballinger dispute which was an engrossing incident of the Taft Administration. But there have been hints enough and threats enough. Col. William B. Greeley, chief of the American Forestry Association, claims to be in possession of facts which he says condemn the Fall program and mark it as a dangerous experiment, even admitting that the present red-tape processes are detrimental to the desired development of the Territory's resources. Why should there not be a full and complete disclosure of all these alleged facts? The interest of the public is in assuring the adoption of the best policies, no matter what the effort may be to gain or to defeat alleged selfish interests. It seems hardly possible that either Secretary Fall or Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, is committed to plans which do not embrace what he believes to be for the best interests of the country as a whole.

That something is wrong with the present administrative policy seems quite evident from the statement of the territorial Governor, Scott C. Bone, who is now in Washington seeking to untangle what he regards as the confusing and perplexing bureaucratic system which evidently is working a hardship in Alaska. The people of the United States have recently spent upward of \$50,000,000 in completing a railroad from Seward to Fairbanks. It is insisted that this project is to be profitable or unprofitable, depending upon the future governmental policies affecting the Territory. Either too much or not enough has been done. The resources are there, many of them adjacent to the new railroad, and yet they and the railroad are both practically isolated. The United States controls a valuable feeder and terminal system hundreds of miles from its communicating ports, but leaves the connecting link in the absolute monopolistic control of a steamship line entirely independent of actual governmental supervision and direction. There can be no comprehensive development program worked out under such conditions. Secretary Fall and Governor Bone are undoubtedly right in that contention. If they have a better method, one which will stand the scrutiny of competent critics, they should be heard and heeded. If the Secretary's proposals are unsound or unsafe, this fact should be affirmatively shown and not merely alleged. The situation demands the immediate adoption of a constructive and sane policy.

Brazil as a Lesson in Progress

CENTENARY celebrations mark the steps by which civilization has been the gainer. In the case of Brazil, whose one-hundredth anniversary as an independent nation is to be commemorated fittingly the coming fall, there seems to be a particular reason for turning the pages of history with the view of reexamining the factors that combined for the purpose of making the republican form of government dominant in South America.

It is of more than passing moment that the United States, in common with other countries, will participate without stint in the centennial and exposition which Rio de Janeiro is now preparing for. It is probably true that no more beautiful site for exhibition purposes has ever been made available than the capital of Brazil now offers. But, leaving what is ahead in that respect for future consideration, there is ample food for thought in going over the road traveled by the Brazilian people since the day when Dom Pedro proclaimed the independence of Brazil from the Crown of Portugal on the 7th of September, 1822.

Many stirring events in the history of that country preceded the declaration of Brazilian independence. Beginning with April 25, 1500, when Pedro Alvares Cabral sailed into the bay which he named Porto Seguro, on the first Portuguese vessel to cast anchor in Brazilian waters, and until Portugal finally established her claim, beyond dispute, the maritime nations fought for possession of that wonderfully rich country, fed by the great Amazon River. The French, the English, the Dutch, the Spanish, all saw the vast possibilities of that tropical land in the far-western hemisphere. Centuries passed, and in 1762, General Gomes de Andrade was appointed Viceroy of Brazil, and in the same year Rio de Janeiro became the capital of the country.

In 1818 Brazil possessed a population of 3,800,000, more than half of whom were Negro slaves. Eleven years before, King John of Portugal, fleeing from his capital before the advancing armies of Napoleon, arrived at Brazil escorted by a British fleet. On the adoption of constitutional government by Portugal, in 1820, the King

was recalled, leaving as Regent of Brazil his eldest son, Dom Pedro, with a ministry of Portuguese origin. To Dom Pedro it fell to establish Brazilian independence.

Under Dom Pedro II, constitutional government on the English model was developed. In 1851 the slave trade was suppressed; in 1871 slave-born children were declared free, but it was only in 1888 that complete and unconditional abolition was voted and slavery abolished on Brazilian soil. This proved the forerunner to the revolution of 1889, when a coup d'état established the Republic. The active participation of the Emperor and the Princess Regent Isabel in the freeing of the slaves turned the planters against the royal house, and the establishment of the Republic may in a measure have been an accident; even so it merely hastened and anticipated political developments on the lines natural to the people and environment.

Thereafter the history of Brazil records many trials common to newly-established republics. But from the very first, the United States showed the keenest interest in the neighbor to the south. Political upheavals have been no strangers in that region below the Rio Grande. Through it all the Brazilian people have borne themselves with dignity. As all eyes center on the coming event in Rio de Janeiro, where the structures of many nations will add to the attractions of that most beautiful capital, it is not to be forgotten that no less a personage than Dom Pedro II himself was a visitor to the American Centennial of 1876, Brazil being the only country in the world that sent its ruler to the great event that marked the one-hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States.

The Brazilians have much of which to be justly proud. As a Pan-American product, the Republic is constantly in the vanguard where America's interests are concerned. The nations greet this people as they look forward to another important milestone in their career, forward and upward.

DIRECTLY after the conclusion of the war a number of tourist agencies sprang up announcing trips to the battle fields. At the time there seemed something lacking in taste in this Coney Island attitude toward a great tragedy, and France in general has apparently thought so, too, for recent dispatches state that there has been no rush to the fields. Special trains have been taken off, minor tours and circuits suppressed and information bureaux closed. France wants to forget those years, apparently, and the attitude is to be warmly commended.

Housework and Unemployment

IN A recent address before the Cambridge, Mass., League of Women Voters, Mrs. T. W. White asserted that women had a peculiar fitness and an admirable preparation for assuming responsibilities in city government, because of their age-long efficiency as housekeepers. At about the same time, Judge Charles F. Perkins, in addressing the Brookline Municipal League, expressed the conviction that "if a woman is the wage-earner and her husband can find no employment, then the man must do the housework." There may be closer correlation than is at first apparent between these ideas.

Let the man who is temporarily or habitually unemployed negotiate the intricacies of housework as a means of acquiring efficiency for the supposedly larger field of masculine duties, when he may perchance return to them. Let him strive to achieve the orderliness practiced, as Mrs. White avers, by the efficient housekeeper, which will permit him to find his way about the house in the dark, if need be, and lay his hand upon the cracker box or fetch from its place on the pantry shelf a desired jar of jam. Let him develop the ingenuity which can mend a refractory kettle cover, strengthen a hinge, draw a cork, pick a lock, or mend a clock with a hairpin. Let him eliminate waste, and exercise inventiveness so that what is left of bread today may appear as apple charlotte tomorrow. Let him take the immediate stitch that will obviate nine later on. Let him spend a dollar so that the purchase will serve as well as if it had cost two. Let him do all these things and maintain the while irreproachable cleanliness from the front stoop to the kitchen stove.

Perhaps he will discover that the housekeeping which has helped to develop in woman a genius, a knowledge, and an authority for larger undertakings, may also have provided for him the discipline and developed in him the orderliness, the judgment, the alertness that was needed to keep him in the orbit of employment. He will, in any case, have had the opportunity to prove the truth of Judge Perkins' words, that employment, whatever its character may be, "is the greatest inspiration to patriotism." The experiment is perhaps worth trying.

The Claque in Letters

ENTHUSIASMS, when they are sincere, should never be deprecated, for there can be no doubt of their efficacy in urging writers to better achievements. A certain responsibility is placed upon the shoulders of the man or woman who receives authentic praise and recognition. He must live up to the flattering opinions of his comrades. But there is such a thing as false praise, praise that is unreasonable in its manifestations, for it creates a false vista, a fog in whose opaque veils the writer is often lost. There is no doubt of the genuine merit of many of the younger American writers. They display a curiosity toward life and an intelligent grasping of essentials that should make easy their advance through the well-watered fields of American literature.

But those same fields can be altogether too well watered. They can be drenched in such cloud-burst of adjectives and extravagant encomiums as to make it impossible for anything to take root. That this is the case with certain groups of writers, particularly in New York, must be evident to the most casual reader. When one picks up magazine after magazine and paper after paper and discovers A praising B and C shouting loudly about C and C roaring forth emphatically friendly judgments of A, and then switching to B with equal emphasis, it is apparent that something is rotten in the State of Denmark. To put it in a colloquial way, the reader has

tumbled into the midst of a clique, a you-praise-me-here-and-I'll-praise-you-there group of mutual admirers. At times it must be perceptible that such things are organized. A's book is reviewed by members of his own group always, and certain names become associated with one another in a manner that is, to say the least, unpleasant to the impartial reader, who is more concerned with discovering whether or not young America is producing good literature than he is with what B thinks of C.

In a certain hotel dining room in New York there is a large round table where a definite group of writers meet noon after noon. They remind one of nothing so much as a fraternity house-gathering congratulating one another on their virtues. Hardly a week goes by but one of this group is exhausting Roget's "Thesaurus" in violent praise of another member of the group. This particular group numbers amongst its circle half a dozen of the younger writers who possess admirable outlets for their work. They are welcomed in newspapers and magazines, and their mutual admiration is bringing into American critical thinking an atmosphere that endangers it.

It is absurd for these young men to imagine that the public does not see through their shams, that the public does not realize that extreme laudation of C by A loses value when both of them room together or lunch daily in one another's company. It is all too transparent, and, although it may not be evident to them, a smug insincerity marks their work that fairly shouts at the reader. In spite of their dynamic assertions, it is perceptible that quite often they do not do good work. They don't have time for good work, because they are too busy praising one another. They flock to dinners and lunches and clubs, meeting and mingling always in their little circle, and the great world rolls on and literature continues to be written in city and country wherever the inspiration is felt, and not all their busy scratching of pens and blowing of trumpets will divert the goddess from her chosen pathway.

Editorial Notes

ACCORDING to a dispatch from Chicago, an "opera-in-English" movement is rapidly spreading over the country. This is valuable in so far as it will be an incentive to American operatic composers, who certainly have not received the recognition that should be theirs. But as to the actual words, it is doubtful if the value is so much. It takes an extraordinary person to understand what a singer is expressing in actual words whatever the language may be. When "Parsifal" was sung in English at the Metropolitan Opera many of the auditors stated that it might just as well have been in German, or Kalmuck, for that matter. It was impossible, except at brief intervals, to catch what the singers were saying.

NEW YORK is New York because it does big things in an unusual way. It was not enough that George Herman ("Babe") Ruth, acknowledged to be baseball's greatest "drawing card," should be tendered a contract calling for a more generous stipend than ever before fell to the lot of a professional ball player. Mr. Ruth, in baseball parlance, was a "holdout": i. e., he placed his services at higher valuation than the club did, and he stuck to his original demand. His employers offered a compromise; this failing, a coin was flipped to decide, by a head-or-tail process, whether Mr. Ruth deserved to be paid as a railroad president or merely as an outstanding baseball player. "Tails" told the story; the railroad president idea was sustained. Mr. Ruth is pardoned satisfied, his employers say they are satisfied, the public must be so. For they it is who in the last analysis guided the transaction. Anyway, it all made good "copy," and newspaper men were not slow to take advantage of the fact.

OUT on Bride's Island, off the coast of the State of Washington, the lighthouse keeper is troubled by the affectionate disposition of animals. It appears a number of sea lions insist on regarding the keeper's quarters as their permanent home. When he opens the door of his cottage in the morning a group of sea lion pups march in and expect breakfast. They sleep in his bed and bark loudly at the door if he does not let them in. Perhaps these are philanthropic sea lions. They have possibly read how lonesome lighthouse keepers are supposed to be and determined to do all in their power to relieve the monotony.

THE Boston musician who scoffs at the loudly expressed fear of jazz music that is being brought forth by various persons and periodicals lately brought out one philosophical truth that is deeper than it appears. It is the fear of jazz music, and not jazz music itself, that is more dangerous, he asserted. Indeed, is not the fear of anything much worse than the thing itself always? Fear is a mistaken and medieval feeling, and the thing that is not feared cannot hurt anyone. It was Justin Huntly McCarthy who wrote, "Fear goes in sable, courage in gold."

A NEW YORK legislator has introduced in the Assembly a bill providing that the Secretary of State furnish each member of the Legislature with a gold badge containing the State coat of arms and the name of the member. The bill appropriates \$7500. This is not the first time that New York legislators have been, to say the least, not backward in declaring that medals should be pinned upon their manly bosoms. Indeed, the people of the State should be thankful that a rider is not attached to the new bill providing coronets for wives of Assemblymen.

A RETIRED New England business man, who desires his name kept secret, has donated \$200,000 to the National Association of Audubon Societies, the income of which is to be used in protecting wild birds and wild animals in the Western Hemisphere. It is pleasant to know that in this modern age there is so sincere a believer in the beauty and value of wild birds. Shelley's skylark, Keats' nightingale, and, among animals, William Blake's tiger and lamb, are undoubtedly offering this generous-minded man their warmest thanks.